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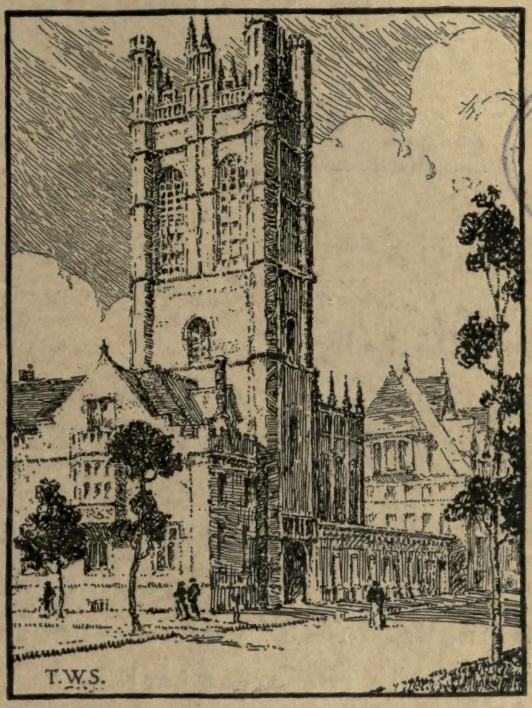
The University of Chicago Magazine



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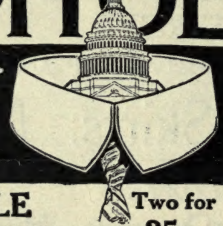

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The University of Chicago Magazine

Continuing The University Record, Vol. XIII, and The Chicago Alumni Magazine, Vol. II

Editors

HARRY ARTHUR HANSEN, '09
Acting General Secretary of the Alumni Association

HORACE SPENCER FISKE
Assistant Recorder of the University

VOL. I, NO. 6 APRIL, 1909 NEW SERIES

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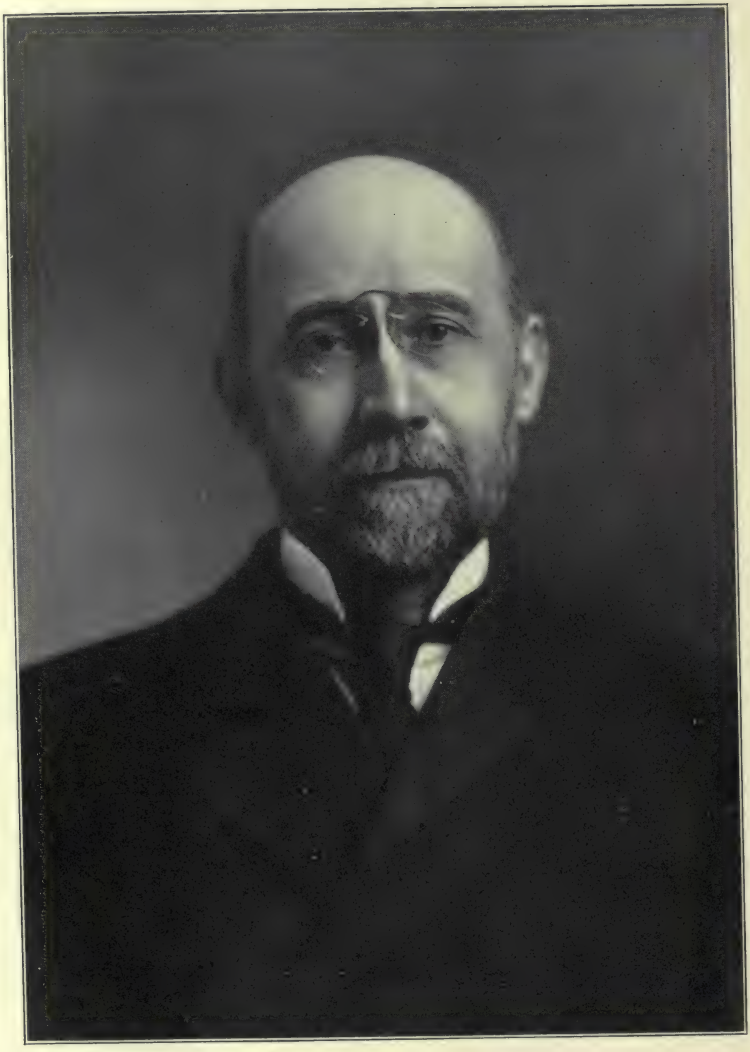


PAUL SHOREY

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GREEK

Convocation Orator, March 16, 1909

The University of Chicago Magazine

VOLUME I APRIL, 1909 NUMBER 6

THE SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO[1]

BY PAUL SHOREY, PH.D., LL.D.
Head of the Department of Greek

THE poet Aristophanes having been summoned before the Senate and Trustees for indiscretions uttered in his first appearance upon the stage, put into the mouth of the Protagonist of his next play these words:[2]

> Be not surprised, most excellent spectators,
> If I a humble bookman have presumed
> To claim an audience on affairs of state.
> The words I speak are bold, but just and true.
> No jack in office can accuse me now,
> That I defame the city before strangers.
> For this is the Lenaean festival,
> And here we meet, all by ourselves alone;
> No deputies are arrived as yet with tribute,
> No strangers or allies; but here we sit
> A chosen sample clean as sifted corn
> With our own denizens as a kind of chaff.

Similarly, let me remind you that this is the Spring Convocation or lesser Dionysia. We are *en famille*. There is, I trust, no "chiel amang us takin' notes." The deputies bearing the June or December tribute have not arrived. Our good allies and eminent alumni, Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand, are not with us. The President

[1] Delivered on the occasion of the Seventieth Convocation of the University, held in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, March 16, 1909.

[2] After Frere.

of the Board of Trustees is away, and the mice are holding an experience meeting. Even apart from these considerations, when I review my long line of distinguished but diverse predecessors, from Senator Chauncey Depew to Mr. John Temple Graves, I am encouraged to fancy that this platform serves the same purpose as the *Dial*—not our eminently proper Chicago organ of polite and judicial criticism, but its transcendental eponym, the *Dial* of Margaret Fuller, whose mission it has been said was "to give everybody a chance to say anything." I have not embarrassed our President by demanding *carte blanche*. Everybody in this audience is aware that an instructor is free to say "all that may become a scholar and a gentleman"—with a wide and charitable margin for human frailty and scholastic ineptitude.

The subject chose itself by elimination. Those who wish to hear a member of the home staff discourse on the carbon compounds or the rehabilitation of the antispast may attend his seminar, or invite him to lecture for what has been described as f. a. m. e.—"fifty and my expenses." And, at the other end of the topical scale, the larger themes of commencement oratory are available only for speakers whom the audience come to see, not to hear. Everybody pricks up his ears when Mr. Roosevelt affirms that "the world must be peopled," or Mr. Taft rejoins that there still remains a modest mission for the ministering spinster. But these oracles falling from the lips of a teacher of Greek would hardly create a ripple. Journalism, daily canvassing all things, human and divine, has preoccupied the state of the nation, the sovereignty of the Pacific, the finality of the Christian religion, psycho-therapy, and the nonentitious intellect of woman against all except those whose eminence makes "who said it?" more significant than what he said.

But any one of us may properly describe his feelings, beliefs, and aspirations about the University in the hope that his words may help to precipitate and crystallize like sentiments in the minds of others.

You may demur that it is impossible that an institution created out of hand by the money power and only seventeen years old should have grown a soul, or you may challenge my authority to pose as its interpreter. And I could only plead in confession and avoidance on either count. No individual, from Mr. Rockefeller to the freshest matriculate, can define the spirit of the University with any authority beyond that of the inherent persuasiveness and

convincing sincerity of his words. No man can create a sentiment or force it upon others. One can merely describe what he himself feels. If our University is only an endowment, an aggregation of buildings, a three years' "stand" for ambitious young professors *en route* from Podunk to Cambridge, an educational makeshift for western and southern students who cannot go East, no ingenuity of disquisition will make my words other than idle. But if perchance it is an impulse, an idea, an ideal, a spirit, and a soul, then it would be a pity to miss the joy of conscious participation in these higher things because of a priori prejudice that they cannot be.

To me as a Platonist the a priori presumption is the other way. For the essence of Platonism is not the metaphysical dogma of the universal before the thing, but the practical religious faith in the idea dominating the thing from above or informing it from within. For "soul is form and doth the body make." No mere mechanism can live even for seventeen years with the vitality of this University, or do the work that it has done. Men may seem to make a great thing by summary and manipular methods, but if it lives it lives not only molded but in turn molding with a life of its own, and to ideal issues which the first projectors could not all foresee and which they cannot altogether control. Yet it is not on this general presumption that I speak, but out of a warm personal feeling. And so the way to the heart of the subject lies through a brief chapter of individual, but perhaps typical, autobiography. Born in Iowa, passing my boyhood in the amorphic Chicago of the late sixties and early seventies, studying at Harvard, Leipzig, Bonn, Athens, and Munich, I found myself at thirty what many a nomadic American must confess himself to be—a man without a country. There was a vague and dilute sentiment of Americanism; but the warmth of local attachment, the glow of civic pride, the sense of a fixed and rooted moral home were lacking. Some Platonic preconception made me peculiarly sensitive to the literary expression of these feelings—to the *Persae* and *Eumenides* of Aeschylus, the recurrent *Leit-Motiv* of *rerum pulcherrima Roma* in the *Aeneid,* the note of exalted and imaginative patriotism that sings through English poetry from Shakspere to Swinburne. I envied the educated Parisian or Oxonian the perspective and background of glorious local tradition that gave unity of emotion and intellect to his life. I even coveted the fond provincial faith of New England or the South. But I never anticipated for myself more than this Platonic or

literary divination of such feelings. It was difficult to attach imaginative associations to the Davenport and Chicago of my boyhood. And when once in my *Wanderjahre,* upon Mount Parnassus at the entrance to the Corycian Cave, "deep-arched, beloved of birds, the haunt of gods," I stumbled upon a can of Chicago corned beef my heart was not patriotically stirred. *Hae tibi erunt artes*—"these will be thy arts," I muttered with the cynicism of youth.

Who could then divine that within a few years Chicago would create at an economic loss, on her desolate "Lake Front," a world's exhibition of arts and sciences that not by size but by its architectural beauty, its large harmonies of art and nature and refinement of detail would dim the meretricious splendors of Paris and Vienna? That she would possess four great libraries, the most effective teaching schools of art and music, the only self-supporting orchestra, and one of the leading universities of the country, and that while still feeding the nations she would export professors to Berlin and Halle, *Classical Philology* to Leipzig, and one of my own students to teach archaeology in Athens. You may well be amused at the naïveté of this effusion. But these contrasts as felt in the cumulative experience of the past seventeen years have given me the thing I lacked—the emotion of loyalty—a pride and a hope which I am not careful to distinguish in their application to city and university though the University is the theme today. I believe this experience to be typical, and that some of us unduly restrain the expression of it—from false shame, fear of that *ἀρχαῖον ὄνειδος*, that antiquated gibe, "Chicago brag," apprehension of the ironical or jealous comment of older communities, or the sense that all exultation is premature where so much remains to be done.

It is proverbially easy to praise Athenians at Athens, or Parisians in Paris—and would be to praise Chicagoans in Chicago if it were not for something which sophisticated Chicagoans have more to fear than Chicago brag—namely Chicago *blague.* Herbert Spencer would have called it "the anti-patriotic bias." Mr. George Ade's name for it is "knocking." You still cherish a traitorous doubt whether the Mississippi Valley can grow any other flower of civilization than Pillsbury's best, or the metropolis of pork produce any other by-products than the bristle of self-assertion or the squeal of self-consciousness. You still wonder if we are not, as a visiting British brother innocently told the American Philological Association, "too far away." You have learned to respond when Emerson says:

"Massachusetts, Connecticut River, and Boston Bay you think paltry places and the ear loves names of foreign and classic topography. But here we are and, if we will tarry a little, we may come to learn that here is best." But you would merely smile if one who is not an Emerson should attempt to enforce a like moral here and today. Now it may be a defect of the historic sense, or some bluntness of aesthetic perceptions, but I am shamelessly and impenitently incapable of recognizing that Ryerson, Hutchinson, Haskell, Hull, Mandel, Snell, Cobb, Walker, Kent, Beecher, Foster, Green, Reynolds, Blaine, Mitchell, and Hitchcock are less potent and pleasing names to conjure with than—Wigglesworth.

I cannot even concur in the familiar commonplaces about our ugliness. All Anglo-American cities are hideous in their congested and utilitarian districts—and if we never go in quest of beauty we shall not find it. It would be easy to cite Wordsworth, Ruskin, and Thoreau to the effect that the true lovers of natural beauty are not those who demand the Alps or nothing. Not to speak of potentialities visible as yet only to a few creative dreamers, Chicago has miles of residence streets more attractive to the eye than many that we cross the ocean to admire. Her parks are not only beautiful but accessible. If they have nothing of Switzerland they contain exquisite bits of Holland. And for six months of our maligned Chicago year one may take station between the blue of the lake deepening to purple and the crimsoned lagoon fading to gray to observe the changes of sunsets that, reflected on Mediterranean waters, would wake the tourist's ecstacy. We may leave those to descant on the ugliness of Chicago who will not walk ten minutes from our campus to see how the northeaster hurls his foam on the barrier of the Jackson Park esplanade, or watch day by day how spring comes back to the "Wooded Island."

And our campus itself, all unfinished as it stands, already reveals to the discerning eye more than the mere promise of its future dignity, beauty, and charm—the dignity of long vistas and broad level approaches, the charm of predetermined unity in multiplicity, the beauty of symmetrically grouped and harmonious edifices fitted one after the other each into its preappointed place. It is, we like to fancy, symbolic of the largeness, the freedom, the accessibility, the sagacious prevision, the wise adaptation of means to ends, the practical idealism of the University that already is and is to be when we have passed away.

This approach to my theme is, as I warned you it would be, a chapter of sentimental autobiography. Mr. Chesterton has recently written an ingenious book to explain how assaults upon Christianity have made him a Christian, and Professor Royce has written an eloquent book in praise of the mere emotion of loyalty. Thoughtless disparagement of Chicago has helped to make me a Chicagoan, and I have been merely glancing at some of the moods through which I have won my way to the experience of loyalty without which, Mr. Chesterton affirms, no one can understand or rightly criticize either a creed or an institution.

Suppose it conceded that a man may entertain such sentiments for Chicago, and that our University is not the latest type of a degree-manufactory but an organism infused with a soul and a spirit, can I define that spirit? No. But I can try, and haply provoke others to do better. The Roman poet of materialism, when asked if the new psychology could explain the soul, said that nothing could be simpler. It was merely a mixture of two or three peculiar kinds of vapor plus an unnamable something. Similarly it might be said that our soul is a blend of the university spirit, the western and Chicago spirits, plus a nameless something of our own.

I once, feebly feeling after epigram, defined the university spirit as the "passionate pursuit of passionless intelligence." The reporter took from this what slight point it possessed by recording it as the "passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence," and in this form the poor little saying was worried and mangled by the bulldogs of the strenuous life and repeatedly held up to scorn as the last word of decadence by no less a sociological authority than Mr. Jack London.

It is obviously only a half-truth. The university must always remain the foster mother and the asylum of this mood. But the very word *universitas* shows that she is much more. In the inevitable division of labor special forms of knowledge may and must be pursued in this temper. But the ideal of the totality and organization of knowledge is dedicated to the service of humanity. The university is not only a spring but a reservoir. Its function is not merely the creation but the diffusion and even the application of knowledge. In its cosmic aspect it is one of those vast shrines of the ideal with which, in place of Grecian temple and Gothic cathedral, the scientific spirit is girdling the globe from Chicago to Khartoum in a cosmopolitan cult whose potency stays the pulse and checks the breath of him

who pauses to realize its meaning. In its local aspect it is an essential organ of a complete civic life, as indispensable to the self-realization of a modern city as a courthouse, an art institute, an orchestra, a library, a park. Socrates proved to Charmides that if he did not fear the individual cobblers and fullers who filled up the assembly he need not be stage-struck in their collective presence. But beware of applying this fallacy to a faculty. The individual specialist claims and merits little deference. But there is something almost uncanny, not to say awe-inspiring, in the thought of all the ideas that seethe behind the brows of those colleagues composed and bent to the courteous semblance of attention to the commonplaces of this occasion. The university is not the individual who at dinner cannot speak though you urge conference, nor the sum of such. The whole is more not only than the part but than all the parts.

Not to dwell on these truisms, let us recall that the University of Chicago is not an improvised university superstructure on the foundation of a petty local school. It has been from the start a true university devoted to research, claiming the whole of knowledge for its province, and entering at once on equal terms into the international fellowship of its peers. Hence the piquant contrast between the reflection of its image in the scientific journals of Europe and that presented by some nearer and less authentic mirrors of modern life. From the day these halls were opened our ideals and, to candid allowance, our standards have been those of Oxford and Berlin. We have done and shall do an enormous amount of missionary work in and out of our classrooms. We have made and shall make all reasonable concessions to American traditions and local necessities. But of the university ideal and the university spirit we have abated not a jot. If the state of the roads in new territory makes it inadvisable always, in the chaste idiom of Concord, to "hitch our wagon to a star," we have steered our course by the stars.

I am not one of those who believe that this presence and predominance of the university spirit is a damper upon undergraduate life. The University needs this contact with the youth and parents of the city to keep itself in touch with life. The functions of teaching and research may be so adjusted as to help, not hinder, each other in their joint realization of the university idea. And the air of the undergraduate classroom is brighter and fresher for a window opening upon infinity. There may be lads who are safer in the nursery of the small college, as there are boys who require the

restraints of the parental school or military academy. But self-respecting, earnest young men will be glad to breathe, even as freshmen, the larger, serener, more liberal air of an institution where study is not thought a hindrance to education, a school that has never dreamed of hazing, or discipline for disorder, or a natural enmity poisoning the sacred relation of teacher and taught, or the monastic exclusion of women, and other foolishness of the immature life.

It is not easy to celebrate the western spirit without provoking satire, and inviting adhesions which one could spare. When, some years ago, not yet aware that irony is a two-edged tool, I wrote that "the men of the Mississippi Valley must rise in revolt against the provincial despotism of Boston and New York and create a literature as broad as their prairies and as shaggy as their buffaloes," the enthusiastic approval of the adepts of the new thought burdened my mail for many a day.

The opposition between East and West has become what it already is on the first page of the "father of history"—a war of epigrams. The familiar gibes and retorts have been deprived of their point by the increasing homogeneity of our people, the diffusion of wealth and opportunity, the habit of travel, the steam ship, the railway, and the march of the cosmopolitan mind. The inexperience and isolation of pioneer days have no meaning now for our classes and very little for our masses. But it may be plausibly maintained that in the rapidity of the evolution it is we who have most nearly achieved the modern, unprejudiced, rational, scientific, cosmopolitan attitude of mind; and we who have best known how to preserve and combine with these acquisitions some of the native human qualities of which the more boisterous panegyrists of the western spirit are thinking. How far our percentage of literates, as appraised by reposeful or elaborate manners, voices cultivated to a melodiously modulated chant and more or less intermittent Italian a's, may still fall short of the standard of the colony which in the words of its great Puritan divine is "under the conduct of as holy, as prudent, and as genteel persons as most," I am not careful to inquire. But we are not insensible to the graces of which these things are the supposed symbols or shibboleths because we still refuse to estimate men by these things alone. In our appreciations, if not always in our practice, we have attained the happy mean that neither clownishly scorns nor snobbishly idolizes the last refine-

ments and sophistications of long-established social tradition. And that because of the fortune that has cast our lot in the central and typical American city of the central American territory. This region has known the hardships, the crudities, the deprivations of pioneer and frontier conditions. It has never known the complacent finality of self-contented provincialism. Materially the home of a prosperity upon the alms of whose superfluous bounty vast historic empires could have lived; it is now, perhaps, better prepared to enter upon the spiritual inheritance of the twentieth century than provinces which have seemed to preserve the traditions of a more intense distinctive and picturesque local life; and which among these traditions cherish the exegesis of Cotton Mather: "Upon that expression in the sacred Scriptures, 'cast the unprofitable servant into outer darkness,' it hath been imagined by some that the *regiones exterae* of America are the *tenebrae exteriores* which the unprofitable are there condemned unto." The future will think not in terms of states and provinces, but of empires and cities, not in terms of the persistence of local tradition, the pride of blood, and the superstition of race, but of the amalgamation of types, the creative harmony of contraries, the scientific adjustment to environment, and the complete human life for all men.

The very absence of fanatical state patriotism and pride of race made this region the home of him whom Lowell called "the first American," the chief seat of national patriotism in the Civil War; and now fits it for the cosmopolitan humanitarianism of the future. If the pioneer West had the defects of its qualities, the mature West will have the qualities of its defects.

There will be no defect of patriotism. For the patriotism of the future, like that of Greece, Rome, and Italy, will be kindled at the hearth of the city; and in no city will it burn with more fervent glow than in this seething center of continental energies, this all-embracing home of opportunity, this predestined metropolis of the new world. Even those who cannot be moved by anything Chicago yet has done, must thrill at the thought of her possibilities—potentialities predetermined for the philosophic eye by situation and climate, and already so far realized by the enterprise of the Puritan, the fidelity of the German, the versatility of the Celt, and the released and partially Americanized energies of a vast and motley immigration that only wilful blindness can fail to foresee the outcome. It is here that the pregnant confusion of the European tribes will

issue in a creative fusion; here that the experiment of social democracy will be tried on the largest scale and in the happiest conditions; here that the conflict between the old austere, self-reliant individualism and the generous fanaticisms of utopian humanitarianism will be fought out or compromised; here that the compatibility of all these things with culture, art, science, scholarship, and all the refinements and graces of life will be put to the fairest test.

To bring the university spirit to such a city, to be in some sort the instrument of its highest consciousness, to aid it to solve its problems and help it to find itself, to win it to the love not merely of whatsoever things are strong, kindly, and human, but of whatsoever things are elevated, true, gracious, serene, refined, and humane, to embody and typify its boundless hope, its generous humanity, its indomitable will, can there be a larger opportunity, a nobler mission for any institution of learning?

Out of these moods involved in the opportunities and aspirations of our environment, and out of the nameless something that we ourselves have evolved in the conflicts and adjustments of our collective life is the spirit of the University of Chicago engendered.

> We mix from many lands,
> We march for very far;
> In hearts and lips and hands
> Our staffs and weapons are;
> The light we walk in darkens sun and moon and star.
>
> It doth not flame and wane
> With years and spheres that roll,
> Storm cannot shake nor stain
> The strength that makes us whole,
> The fire that moulds and moves us of the sovereign soul.

"War is the father of all things" said the old flowing philosopher. And it is in a sense the author of the unity of feeling that is emerging from the battle of ideals inevitable in our first far-fetched faculty. We are learning not to differ except in opinion; to describe one another in affirmations, not negations; to hold fast to the end while experimenting with the means; to be more surprised and shocked at my mentioning that the doctors of philosophy at any given convocation may be a Chinaman, a widow, and a negro than at the fact; to fumble, to stumble, to blunder, to err undismayed, but

never to falter or lose sight of the goal—above all to will and to be free.

"I will" is not a graceful motto for a maiden except perhaps in the one crowning occasion of its utterance. As natural Turks men prefer Victor Hugo's little girl

> Who often said "I dare not," but never said "I will."

But the thing, however phrased, is an indispensable ingredient in the soul of a university or a city. We are learning that will is best manifested not in self-assertion and obstinacy, but in the patience, flexibility, resourcefulness, and the incapacity for discouragement of our presidents. But, at the risk of losing the touch I talk of, I may be permitted to add in this hour of expansion that this power of the will, the will to achieve, is ours, informing benefactors, trustees, officers, faculty, and students alike. And few young scholars can come within the range of its influence for a year without feeling the impulse for life.

And withal we are pre-eminently free. I do not refer to the *Lehrfreiheit* without which a university is unthinkable; but to a freedom which we hardly appreciate and which is not easily defined though Pericles touched on one aspect of it when he boasted:

> We do not look askance at the diversity of one another's pursuits, nor lay it up against our colleague if he follows his own bent, nor visit him with sour looks, that vex his spirit if they cannot harm his prospects.

When the westerner boasts of superior energy, thoughtful easterners are apt to reply that the life of the older crowded community is really the more strenuous, the competition fiercer, the social parade more exacting, the straight-jacket of convention more irksome. They are right.

As Mr. Chesterton puts it: "The man who goes to Timbuctoo is fleeing from the too-stimulating society of his equals." Now Chicago is not Timbuctoo, and except for epigrammatic purposes, we are not on the frontier. But in the development from the rampant yet relaxed individualism of the frontier to the cultured restraint and caste-like social control of older civilizations we have halted, I like to fancy, at the golden mean which permits and fosters the maximum diversity of type. We gossip like other communities and our gossip like theirs is an appetizing mixture of wholesome human curiosity with a spice of malice. But it is not the soft, finical,

insistent monotone of brain-blighting, soul-suffocating iteration of the demand for conformity to one predetermined pattern in the matter of grandfather, wife, pronunciation, dress, education, opinions, and accomplishments. From that we are saved by the western spirit, the Chicago spirit, the University of Chicago spirit, which values a man for what he is, not for what he is not; which has many preferences but few exclusions, which recognizes diverse and even contradictory kinds of excellence, and eschews all rigid and peremptory judgments. And thence arises that indefinable sense of freedom which those who have long enjoyed it here miss bitterly when they go away. Be somebody and you may be anything from what Bagehot calls a "German professor devoted to accents, tobacco, and the dates of Horace's amours"—to "a lecturer *in vacuo* ignorant of exact pursuits and diffusive of vague words." You are at liberty to pursue and achieve your ideal whether it be to burn in your solitary shrine with a pure, hard, gemlike Walter Pateresque flame of culture, to run for alderman of the seventh ward, to discover a point in the doctrine of the enclitic *de* overlooked by the Germans, or harangue Russian anarchists at Hull House.

The last phrase may seem to some of my radical friends an illiberal assault upon *their* freedom. But it is not, unless they are willing to adopt the attitude of Alcott who, when one of his communications was rejected on the ground that it was impossible to fill the journal with the copy of one contributor, however excellent, replied in high dudgeon that he was sorry to learn that the *Dial* was no longer an organ of free speech. In a really free community the question, "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" has for its proper pendant the question, "Dost thou think, because thou art a freethinker, there shall be no more prayer meetings?" The University is neither a sectarian school nor a hot-bed of infidelity, though the Carnegie trustees pronounce it the one and the rural brethren are sometimes suspicious that it is the other. It is neither a college of socialist propaganda nor the hired advocate of capitalism, though the sapient reporter often sets it down as both. Radical and conservative, to accept the convenient but rough designations, are the names of two abiding and necessary psychological types. Both seek to build a better habitation for the life of the human spirit. They differ only as to the precise quantity of dynamite that they deem it advisable to apply to the imperfect tenement that gives it shelter now. The

apportionment of radicals and conservatives in the University is probably about that which obtains among educated men elsewhere.

But in the last few years obvious causes have given to our public expressions of radical sentiment a conspicuous notoriety which might almost justify a staid senatorial elder in saying with Lord Eldon "that if he had his life to begin over again he would be damned if he would not begin as an agitator." If the silent conservative half, not to say majority, of us venture to point this out, or sometimes arouse themselves to discharge paper pellets of satire at their vivacious colleagues he must be indeed sensitive who suspects therein any invasion of his liberties. The conservative might as plausibly complain that his tongue is tied by the taunt that he is a retained attorney. But this is altogether too fine a fear. Freemen are not to be awed from the career of their humor or their conviction by a phrase.

But all these good things, it will be said, we enjoy only as the vassals and by sufferance of a benevolent feudalism. We are endowed, and the future belongs to the university supported by the state. The state universities certainly have a great and inspiring future. But if *the* future is theirs, we shall be expropriated in due season, and be a state university too. Leaving such long views to prophets, we may meanwhile rest in the good old faith that God fulfils himself in many ways. American education will be the better for the magnanimous competition of divers types, and not the worse for preserving some refuges where politics cannot enter. The notion that freedom of thought and speech are less secure in endowed than in state institutions commends itself to satirical English socialists, yellow journalism, and the brilliant historian of Rome. It is a pity that the facts are against it. But they are—so conclusively that there is no more to be said.

There is indeed but one profitable utterance about our endowment. It is the word of Doctor Johnson: Clear your minds of cant. Neither Peabody nor Girard nor Ezra Cornell, nor Johns Hopkins, nor Vanderbilt, nor Leland Stanford, nor Mr. Carnegie, nor Mr. Rockefeller created the economic order of things that made their accumulations possible. Both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller have said in print that they do not deem that order to be the final stage of social evolution. Mr. Rockefeller has merely hinted a modest doubt whether our state legislatures as now constituted are better qualified to conduct large business affairs than their present man-

agers. Neither he nor Mr. Carnegie can know any more than we what the remote future has in store. Meanwhile they are trying to do a little good with the vast power that is in their hands. Our conventions demand brevity here. Praise of our founder from us might be suspected of sycophancy, and censure is the mere itch for notoriety or the coltish impulse to exhibit independence by kicking and shying. But reserve may be excessive. We are surely not precluded from a decent and grateful recognition of a generosity unparalleled in history. To those who are jealous of all personal eminence or exaltation of a name we may without invidiousness observe that there is a John Harvard University, a Johns Hopkins University, a Cornell University, a Leland Stanford University, a Vanderbilt University—but a University of Chicago. And in the face of wilful repetition of the foolish calumny that our opinions are dictated, we may and must in justice to ourselves and our founder reply that the University of Chicago is the freest place in the world, not only a place

> Where girt by friends or foes
> A man may speak the thing he will,

but, what is far more, a place where a man may work out his own destiny and *be* the thing he will.

We have been styled a college made to order, or, more graciously, a university by enchantment. And one who merely contemplates the stately panorama of buildings that now occupy what an Aeschylean command of cumulative epithet might describe as the desolate, God-forsaken, weed-grown, mud-splashed, malaria-wrapped, frog-croaking, gander-haunted, cow-pasturing swamp of 1891, may well attribute the transformation to witchcraft and Aladdin's lamp. But we to whom these buildings are but the symbol and the shell of the life they contain, we who know or can divine what it has cost to do the work of a century in seventeen years, we who have shared the travail of creation, borne the shocks of collision and the strain of adjustment in the effort to find ourselves, and awaken at last to the perception that we are not a mere fortuitous concurrence of infinitely repellent particles but a living organism and a collective soul, we can acquiesce in no soulless name for the process that has brought this thing to pass. We ask for words charged with humane and moral meanings—generosity, faith, self-sacrifice, courage, devotion, and work. The munificence and modest self-effacement of our founder, the generosity of the

citizens of Chicago whose names our successors will delight to honor, the prophetic faith, the unsparing self-sacrifice, the undaunted courage of President Harper who gave us not only the consecration of his tireless life but the example of his death, the devoted sagacity of our trustees who have borrowed from business or stolen from well-earned leisure the countless hours they have bestowed on the wise administration of our affairs—the work—but we have all worked—

This only is the witchcraft we have used.

I must not conclude without a word to our graduates to whom this day belongs. In the public funeral orations of Athens the supreme topic was the nature and spirit of the institutions that had bred men to die for their country. Your training is for life, not death. This is not a funeral but a birth, and the thoughts of the graduate as he peeps from his shell naturally turn to the future, to the flights for which this academic incubation has fledged him.

No man can be argued into a feeling, and if any of you are prepossessed by the notion that this University is merely an educational convenience of the latest pattern which you have temporarily utilized—and there an end—a peroration would not alter your conviction. You could not expect to take leave of us with quite the romantic sentiment with which a Harvard man may be supposed to bid farewell to Memorial or Massachusetts Halls, or an Oxonian to look back upon the sweet city that from her dreaming spires "whispers the last enchantments of the Middle Age." But are you sure that it is less inspiring to be an ancestor than a descendant? I trust that some of the suggestions imperfectly presented here may start trains of thought that will convince those of you who need to reason their emotions that a Chicagoan too may discover rational grounds for loyalty to his *alma mater*. Daniel Webster, in the Dartmouth College case, said with an impressive pause: "It is a small college—but there are those who love it." The University of Chicago is a big college—a big heartless machine say some who do not rightly know it—but there are those who love her—love her largeness and liberality, her sanity and common-sense, her equalization of opportunity, her humane hospitality to men and ideas, her practical idealism, her flexible yet indomitable spirit—love her for her breadth of charity, her faith in truth, and her faith that truth *will* make men free. May you be of the number.

Lastly, though my voice can add no weight to moral exhortation, there is one word of admonition which I will address to you—the admonition of which American life stands most in need today. Fortune is still as in the pagan world a divinity. There is such a thing as luck. There are apparent gains to be won by smartness, ingenuity, and cunning. But do you, in the words of Emerson, "leave as unlawful these winnings and deal with cause and effect, the chancellors of God." "The best way," said the old pre-Socratic sage, "the best way to have the name and credit of being anything is to be it." If what seem to be dazzling exceptions in business, politics, or literature momentarily obscure our vision of these eternal truths, here in the crumbling of the older creeds is an opportunity for the exercise of the theological virtue of faith. Keep, then, the faith, the rational faith that true success, the only success worth the winning, is earned success—the success of the man who like President Taft, or, why should I hesitate to add, President Judson, simply "does the work for which he takes the wage."

This conviction is not only a faith, it is prudentially the best rule of policy. They tell you that "all the doors are barred with gold and open but to golden keys;" and that the age of opportunity is past. It is not true. The career open to talent, the door open to industry, honesty, and efficiency never stood more widely open than in the United States today. From professorships of Greek to college and railway presidencies the demand for trained competency is greater than the supply. Things refuse to be badly managed long, says the old Latin adage. But there is an immense number of things that are badly or loosely managed in our great, hustling, prosperous, careless America. The jobs are finer or bigger than the men. And the men who make themselves fit will get the jobs. If this were only a probability a man with any religion in his soul would choose to stake his life upon the chance. But it is more than a probability—it is almost a certainty.

The adolescent heroes of Balzac and Zola are constantly contemplating from their mansards the panorama of subjected Paris and dreaming of schemes to conquer, as they phrase it, and exploit the mighty metropolis by ingenuity and intrigue. Do you go forth to conquer this vast, chaotic environing life, and conquer your due place of work and service not by cunning and smartness or "pull" but by your approved and tested efficiency and fitness to serve? The standards, the ideal, the theory of fitness the University has

ever held before your eyes, and experience will enable you to realize them if you do not forget her lessons.

The admonition which we address to you who go forth comes back to us who remain. If one-half of our mission is to keep alive the pure theoretic life in which Aristotle discovered the supreme blessedness of the gods and on which the hardest-headed man of science will assure you still depends the possibility of such utopias as science promises to humanity—if half of our task is this disinterested but not passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence—the other half is conflict and service. We too have yet to achieve our conquest of the great city and the conquest of our due place among the counselors and guides of her immeasurable future. We shall not be without rivals. The colossal potentialities latent here are as magnets to all the competing social ideals, fanaticisms, and cupidities of the world. In this fiery crucible is fused the matter of the new democracy. What shall shape it? The uncompromising selfishness of exploiting individualism, the anarchic leveling of socialism, or sweetly mediating reason and clear-eyed intelligence "turning to scorn with lips divine the madness of extremes"? One threatening answer muttered in the dens of misery and ignorance, growling from the neglected jungles that hem in our homes, we heard the other day magnified in the megaphone of a "best seller." You remember in the closing pages of Mr. Sinclair's novel the drunken rout that revels through the burning streets with the helot cry "Chicago will be ours."

From the University, as from every organ of the higher life in our city, let the response go ringing back: "Chicago shall be ours"—ours from the beginning by the munificence and loyal support of her citizens; ours in the end by their confidence and pride that we must earn; ours not to exploit but to serve in her perplexed endeavor to reconcile freedom and discipline, commercialism and idealism, power and beauty; ours not in the aloofness of intellect, the pharisaism of culture, the condescension of science, but in the fellowship of the finer and more discriminating democracy that will find a place for the service of all the old aristocracies in the enlarging life of the human spirit—the spirit of the Chicago that is to be and of Chicago's University.

THE PRESIDENT'S QUARTERLY STATEMENT ON THE CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY[1]

DURING the Winter Quarter two members of the faculty, Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the Department of Political Economy, and Professor Albert A. Michelson, of the Department of Physics, returned from a meeting of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, where they represented the University of Chicago. In order to meet that engagement they traveled twenty thousand miles. They have brought back important information on many subjects which will be of value, not to the University alone, but to other interests in this country in its relations with South America.

Professor Ernest D. Burton and Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin are now both in China, engaged in the investigation for which they were commissioned a year ago. Preliminary reports indicate fruitful results from this very interesting inquiry into educational conditions and possibilities in the Far East.

The University owes to the public not merely that its doors be open for instruction and that its faculty and advanced students be engaged in active scientific investigation, but also that any members of the University should be ready to give the public the benefit of any special knowledge which may be able in any way to render a public service. During the last winter the Chicago Harbor Commission has made an elaborate report which will have much to do, doubtless, with the future economic development of Chicago. This report has been made under the direction of Associate Professor Charles E. Merriam, secretary of the commission. Assistant Professor J. Paul Goode, of the Department of Geography, was appointed by the commission as special expert and in that capacity has made a study of harbor conditions in the principal European and American cities.

The selection of Associate Professor Merriam at the recent primary elections in the seventh ward as candidate for membership in the Common Council of the city, a selection which will undoubt-

[1] Presented on the occasion of the Seventieth Convocation of the University, held in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, March 16, 1909.

THE RECESSIONAL
University Choir Leaving the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall

edly be ratified at the polls next month, will give the city the benefit of his thorough scientific knowledge of municipal affairs. The Board of Trustees of the University, as well as the city of Chicago, are honored by the choice of one of the trustees, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, as Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's cabinet, and it is confidently believed that his large abilities and ripe experience in business will in turn be of great service to the nation.

In scientific research the University departments have been as usual busily engaged. One of the most striking results has attended the long and patient study of the Rocky Mountain spotted fever by Dr. Howard T. Ricketts, of the Department of Pathology. Within the last few weeks Dr. Ricketts has succeeded in isolating the microbe of that perplexing disease, and he hopes to attain further results in the line of preventive medicine which may be of great benefit to the Rocky Mountain states. Such brilliant discoveries as these are not merely encouraging to the University, but to the whole field of scientific medicine.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus recently presented to the University a very interesting painting of the "Tom" quadrangle, Oxford. This painting, formerly the property of Dr. Liddell, the eminent Greek lexicographer, was brought by the donor from Oxford, and is now appropriately on the walls of the Hutchinson Commons, a building which is itself a replica of the Christ Church Commons.

The subscription for the Harper Memorial Library was closed in February last, and amounts in round numbers to $814,000. Of this sum $590,811.09 cash are now in the University treasury drawing interest. The remainder will be paid promptly, and the building is therefore assured. The plans have been completed, and the architects are busy with the details. It is expected that at an early date the cornerstone may be laid, and thus in a reasonable time this magnificent building will be added to the facilities of the University.

Within the past quarter three generous gifts have been received by the University from the founder. The first is a cash gift of $76,960 for various purposes, mostly connected with the care and improvement of the physical equipment of the institution. The second gift of $100,000 ($20,000 a year for five years) will be devoted to development of the School of Education under the guidance of the new Director, Professor Charles Hubbard Judd, of Yale, who takes up his duties at the beginning of the next Summer Quarter. The University will therefore be enabled to take a long step forward in the

advancement of this interesting branch of its work. The third is the gift for endowment of one million dollars. The income from this gift puts an end forever, we trust, to the annual deficit in the University budget. This deficit reached its maximum a few years ago, to the amount of $275,000. It has progressively decreased, being estimated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1909, at $38,000. The income on the gift of one million dollars above noted, therefore, it will be seen, covers it completely. There is perhaps a popular impression that an annual deficit is a valuable asset for an institution of learning. That opinion is not shared by the Board of Trustees of the University. It is believed by them that the only safe way in which to plan for the development of future years is to base such development on the sound financing which keeps expenditures within the limits of income. Hereafter we trust and believe that we shall have to say nothing about a deficit.

HONORS TO THE HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

BY FRANK CLYDE BROWN, A.M., '02[1]

PROFESSOR John Matthews Manly, Head of the Department of English, has recently been giving a course of lectures at the University of Göttingen, in accordance with the arrangement between the Prussian government and the University of Chicago for the exchange of professors.

Professor Manly spent the autumn in England. His visit to Cambridge was made the occasion of a reception and dinner at Peterhouse by Dr. A. W. Ward, president of that college. Professor Manly was also an honored guest at the famous banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House on December 9 in celebration of the Milton Tercentenary. He was one of the speakers at a banquet in celebration of the same event, given at University College, London, by the English Association. During the course of Professor Manly's speech, on the latter occasion, he stated that if Milton were now alive he would doubtless favor all advanced movements, but that he would certainly oppose woman suffrage.

These remarks called forth the following sonnet in *Punch:*

TO MILTON

(With sincere apologies to Wordsworth)

"Milton, if he were alive now, would be in favour of every advanced movement except women's suffrage."—PROFESSOR MANLY, of Chicago.

Milton! thou shouldst be living with us now:
England hath need of thee: she is a den
Of roaring lions—women *versus* men;
Women, who used to be content to bow
To man's authority, have lost somehow
The knack of doing so. Hence I take my pen
To say how much I wish thee back again,

[1] Mr. Frank C. Brown, a Fellow in the Department of English of the University of Chicago, was engaged in English research in the British Museum during the autumn and was present on the occasions mentioned in the following contribution.

To teach them manners. People say that thou
Didst own the very attribute we need,
Namely, "a voice whose sound was like the sea;"
Imagine what an asset *that* would be
At meetings where the Suffragette holds sway
With frequent interruptions, and indeed
The speaker's duty on herself doth lay!

At a meeting of the Philological Society in December, Professor Manly was invited to discuss the question of authorship of *Piers Plowman* and reply before that body to the article by M. Jusserand on the question. Soon after this meeting the Early English Text Society issued a special number, consisting of Professor Manly's article on "The Last Leaf," his contribution in Vol. II of the *Cambridge History of English Literature,* the letter of Professor Bradley, published in the *Athenaeum,* concerning Professor Manly, and a "Foreword" by the director of the society, Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

Dr. Ward, the general editor of the *Cambridge History,* has asked Professor Manly for another contribution for that series, and the editors of the new *Encyclopedia Britannica* have asked him to write the article on "Middle English" for that work.

Professor Manly is expected to return to London in April to make an address on Shakspere at King's College.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO DARWIN. II[1]

BY EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN, PH.D.
Head of the Department of Zoölogy in Princeton University

NATURAL selection, or "Darwinism," is usually spoken of as if it were the only factor of evolution which Darwin recognized. As a matter of fact only three chapters of *The Origin of Species* were devoted primarily to this subject, whereas three were devoted to variation and its laws, and his great work on the *Variations of Animals and Plants*, which he omitted from the *Origin* merely to make the latter a shorter and more readable account, occupies two large volumes. It is particularly unjust and untrue to say that Darwin's theory of evolution recognized only the negative factor of elimination. In reading the criticisms of Darwin's theory one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that many of the critics do not know Darwin's works. Let us earnestly hope that one of the results of the Darwin anniversaries which are being held this year throughout the civilized world will be to induce people generally, and the critics in particular, to read Darwin's books and thus to gain some accurate knowledge of his theory of evolution. I confess that every time I look into his books it is with some new surprise and admiration. How thoroughly modern they are in most things; apparently they might have been written after the Neo-Lamarckian, the Neo-Darwinian, the Mutation, the Orthogenesis and all the modern theories, and one feels inclined again and again to look critically at the date of the book. It is an interesting fact that most of the objections which have been advanced in recent years to the Darwinian factors, were considered at length by Darwin in later editions of the *Origin*, and it is amusing to read these modern objections and then find the answers given by Darwin himself in calm, judicial, and convincing manner. One who knows Darwin's works can understand and in a measure sympathize with the enthusiasm of Emerson for Plato, when he said, "In Plato are all things, whether written or thought."

The positive side of Darwin's theory, and indeed of every other theory of evolution, is the variability of organisms, and the princi-

[1] Delivered in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on February 1, 1909, as the first in a series of Darwin Anniversary addresses. Part I of the address appeared in the March (1909) number of the *Magazine*.

pal question which confronted him, as it confronts every evolutionist today, was this: What is the nature and what are the causes of variation? Darwin devoted many years of intense labor to the study of this problem and in his many volumes he brought together a larger amount of information on this subject than has ever been collected by any one man before or since. He concluded that the causes of variation are in the main these: (1) The influence of the environment and of changed conditions of life; (2) the effects of the use and disuse of parts; (3) the organic correlation of one variation with another so that the two necessarily arise together. Again and again he asserts as one of his principal conclusions, which he makes especially emphatic by placing it at the head of certain chapters, that "variability of every kind is due to changed conditions of life." He considered the value of sports, or what DeVries calls mutations, in the production of new races, and he decided that their value was not usually very great. He considered the question as to whether variations occur in every direction, or principally in one, whether they are multifarious or unifarious, and he concluded on the whole that the evidence was chiefly favorable to the former view.

It is in these three directions that our knowledge of the origin of variations has made the greatest advance within recent years, viz., the effects of the conditions of life in producing new races; the value of sudden sports or mutations; the question whether variations are fluctuating or definitely directed. All of these factors were considered by Darwin, and to the first he assigned great importance; and if the evidences now to be had show that the second and third factors named are more important than he supposed, they do not fundamentally nor seriously change his theory. In some quarters there is a tendency to hail the mutation theory of DeVries and the orthogenesis theory of Eimer and Whitman as antagonistic to the Darwinian theory, but there is absolutely no reason why all of these factors may not coexist harmoniously. Both DeVries and Whitman hold that natural selection is a factor and an important one in the evolution of organisms, and now that even Driesch says that "it is certainly a *vera causa*," that "it is indeed self-evident," we may conclude, I think, that the fundamental and essential parts of Darwin's theory of the causes of evolution are unshaken and unshakable.

Few of Darwin's followers have been as wise or catholic as he;

both the so-called "Darwinians" and the "Lamarckians" have been intent on finding one universal law, one single cause, of all organic evolution. Weismann, as is well known, taught that the one all-sufficient and all-powerful cause of evolution is natural selection. However, when the inadequacy of this negative, eliminating factor was made perfectly evident, he undertook to save his hypothesis by extending the selective or eliminating process from the individual or person to the parts or organs of which it is composed, and finally to the hypothetical and wholly invisible units which constitute its protoplasm. But in spite of this ingenious expedient Weismann has been compelled to admit that the "cause of hereditary variation is in the direct effects of external influences on the germinal protoplasm," and he is thus brought practically to the position which Darwin held. On the other hand many of the Lamarckians undertook to prove that the direct effects of the environment, or of the use and disuse of parts, were inherited and that they constituted the all-sufficient cause of evolution. But it has been conclusively shown that the direct effects of environment on the adult organism, or of use and disuse of its parts, are not usually inherited; whereas, as Tower has shown, changed conditions of life do affect the germinal protoplasm and thus produce inherited variations.

Neither Weismannism nor Lamarckism alone can be accepted as a sufficient cause of evolution, and it is but another testimony to the greatness of that man of men, that after exploring for two-score years all the ins and outs of pure selection and pure variation, men have come back to the position outlined and unswervingly maintained by him. Darwin believed in more than one factor, and there is more reason now than ever before to recognize additional causes of evolution. If the views of DeVries and Whitman be well founded, the whole problem of evolution will be immensely simplified and the greatest objections to the Darwinian theory will disappear; viz., (1) the lack of sufficient time for evolution; (2) the paleontological evidences that evolution has been in definite lines; (3) the inutility of many specific characters; (4) the complete disappearance of many rudimentary organs; (5) the harmonious coadaptation of parts.

It must not be supposed, however, that we have already reached a complete and satisfactory solution of the evolution problem or are, indeed, near such a solution. The problem is among the most complicated with which the mind of man has ever attempted to

deal. It is evident that the heart and center of the whole theory is in the nature and causes of variations, or mutations, and concerning this we know very little. There is a growing and, I think, well-founded conviction among biologists that the causes of variation are not wholly extrinsic, or environmental, but that they are largely intrinsic or constitutional; that phylogeny, like ontogeny, depends chiefly upon internal changes, due to the nature of the organization itself. This view has been set forth with especial force by Nägeli and Whitman.

. . . . . .

Darwin's theory of evolution includes much more than the doctrine of descent; it attempts to explain by natural causes the wonderful and exquisite adaptations of organisms to their conditions of life. The deepest and most mysterious problems of biology do not center in the structure of organisms, nor in their functions, nor even in their origin, but in their fitness. The subject of organic adaptations is undoubtedly a dangerous one for the scientist, but it is a subject which lies in the background of every biological problem.

One cannot speak of any organ or tissue of an animal or plant without illustrating such adjustment. Consider the fitness of the skeleton for support, of the muscles for contraction, of the alimentary system for digestion and absorption, of the heart with its valves for pumping and the blood vessels for circulating blood. Consider the fitness of the nervous system for receiving and transmitting stimuli; the fitness of the eye for seeing, of the ear for hearing, of the tongue for tasting. Think of the fitness of every organ for its particular use, and then consider the peculiar fitness with which these organs are co-ordinated into a harmonious whole.

Such adaptations to general conditions of existence are so common that to most persons they do not seem remarkable, while some peculiar adaptation, such as the leaf insect or the Venus flytrap, seems wonderful simply because it is not common. Many of these more uncommon adaptations have played an important part in all the theories as to the causes of evolution which have been advanced during the past century. As illustrations of these we may briefly enumerate the following: Adaptations to particular conditions of life; such as the fitness of horses' limbs for running, of those of seals for swimming, of those of birds for flight, of those of moles for burrowing; the loss of wings by some insects inhabiting stormy

islands, the loss of eyes by cave animals, the loss of digestive system by some parasites.

Some of the most remarkable of all adaptations are those connected with reproduction, such as the contrivances for insuring cross-fertilization in animals and plants, and for the protection and nourishment of the young.

The ability which many eggs, embryos, and adults have of restoring lost parts, and in general of resuming the typical form after injury, constitutes another class of fitnesses which is of the greatest interest.

Innumerable attempts have been made both by philosophers and biologists to find a natural explanation of this fundamental phenomenon of life. One need only enumerate the "perfecting principle" of Aristotle, the "active teleological principle" of Kant, Lamarckism, Darwinism, several kinds of selection, and finally the entelechy of Driesch, to indicate over what a field these explanations have ranged, and it must be confessed that no explanation yet attempted is sufficient and satisfactory to explain all kinds of adaptations.

Adaptation is here used to express a state of fitness of an organism in some particular regard for some particular condition. Of such adaptations there are two main classes, (1) individual adaptations which are not characteristic of the species, but which arise in the soma in response to extrinsic stimuli, and (2) racial or specific adaptations which are inherent and which are not called forth during the life of the individual in response to the conditions for which they are fitted. To account for the latter two different theories have been proposed, Lamarckism and Darwinism.

Lamarckism is a theory of individual, contingent adaptations. It is known that extrinsic changes frequently produce adaptive modifications in organisms, and Lamarckism maintains that these individual, somatic modifications are ultimately inherited and that in this way specific adaptations arise. Thus all inherent or germinal adaptations are supposed to be derived from acquired or somatic ones, but of course Lamarckism does not undertake to explain the origin of the latter. As we know, Darwin believed that some individual adaptations, especially those which resulted from the use or disuse of parts, might be inherited and thus become racial or specific adaptations. This theory is reasonable and would, if true, afford a good explanation of inherited adaptedness. Unfor-

tunately there is no evidence that such acquired adaptations ever are inherited. For years this evidence has been earnestly sought, but no such confirmations have been found as would certainly have been the case if this kind of inheritance were at all common.

Modern Darwinism, on the other hand, rejects the possibility of the inheritance of such acquired adaptations and maintains the complete distinctness of acquired and inherent fitness. Darwin showed in masterly manner that the continual elimination of the unfit, or the poorly adapted, and the preservation of favored or adapted races would gradually improve the standard of fitness until such exquisite adaptations as are found, for example, in the case of the eye, might be reached. All adaptations which are for the good of the species rather than of the individual, admit of no other natural explanation; such adaptations could not have arisen from one individual, as Lamarckians assume, since they benefit the species at the expense of the individual. If to the factors which Darwin recognized there be added some such factor as mutation or orthogenesis, most if not all inherited adaptedness of animals and plants may be so explained. This seems to me to be the crowning feature of Darwin's great theory. It is not so much its species-forming power as its ability to explain on simple and natural principles the wonderful adaptations of the living world.

On the other hand, neither Darwinism, Lamarckism, nor any other mechanical explanation so far proposed is able to explain satisfactorily all the equally wonderful individual, or somatic, adaptations of organisms. All theories of evolution hold that racial adaptations are due to experience; Lamarckism, that they are the directly inherited effects of individual experience; Darwinism, that they are the indirect results of experience, through the presentation of many variants to selection and the survival of the best adapted. No theory yet advanced could explain adaptations to conditions never experienced before, and yet many individual adaptations are of this sort. Bear with me while I recite a few of the cases which have recently been held by several writers to be fatal to Darwinism. It has been found that if the lens of the eye of a newt is removed it will be regenerated perfectly within a few weeks. Now it may be assumed that such an injury as this never took place in nature, and yet Darwinism and Lamarckism can explain this regeneration only by the supposition that the loss of the lens has taken place so frequently among the ancestors of the newts

that present newts are perfectly adapted to this injury. Other individual, or contingent, adaptations of a still more striking kind are found in the adaptations of organisms to certain poisons, particularly bacterial poisons or snake venom. It has been shown that against these toxins, antitoxins are formed and for every toxin, or at least for every tox-albumen, its own peculiar antibody. Now many of these poisons are of such a sort that it is perfectly certain that the immediate ancestors of the forms poisoned could never have experienced them, and yet the response is as perfect as it could be if it had been due to long experience.

There are therefore adaptations which appear suddenly and in full perfection and which neither Lamarckism nor Darwinism nor any other system so far advanced can explain, and this has led several biologists, notably Wolff and Driesch, to the conclusion that these theories of evolution "fail along the line." But this conclusion seems to me hasty and extreme. There are many adaptations, as we have seen, which are beautifully explained by the Darwinian theory, viz., all racial adaptations which are inherent and are not first called forth by the contingent stimulus to which they are the appropriate response. On the other hand adaptations of the latter sort are pure problems of physiology, rather than of phylogeny.....

If regulation or regeneration is one of the fundamental properties of life as characteristic of the lowest organism as of the highest it can also be left out of the list of those things the origin of which evolution may reasonably be expected to explain; but the development of particular structures and functions to meet particular conditions of life, such as organs of locomotion, sensation, digestion, and reproduction; organs and instincts of protection, offense, and defense, and all the multitudes of diverse forms and ways in which organisms are fitted to carry on the fundamental properties of life amidst the most varied conditions, these diversities we may reasonably expect evolution to explain, and we have found that it is the crowning glory of Darwin's theory that it is, on the whole, able to explain them.

This is a brief summary of Darwin's most important work. Some of it, as we have seen, has been and still is of very great importance; other portions were of less value and have since been abandoned. In this respect his work is not unlike that of other scientists and yet we all recognize that Darwin occupies a unique position in biology; that indeed he stands almost alone in the great-

ness of his influence on the world, and that his name can be properly associated only with that of the great Englishman, by whose side he lies in Westminster Abbey, Sir Isaac Newton, and with two or three others in the whole history of science.

What is the secret of the tremendous influence which Darwin has had upon the entire world? He was, of course, a remarkable man, remarkably well prepared for a supremely great work. Keen observer of nature in many lands, gifted with unusual ability in collecting, classifying, and systematizing facts, endowed with a fertile imagination, and with great powers of generalization, and yet cautious, slow in reaching conclusions, honest beyond all others, a man who worked every day of his life to the limit of his strength —none like him had ever before grappled with the mysteries of creation.

But apart from his own peculiar fitness for this work Darwin was unusually fortunate in his opportunity and his environment. The world was ready for him. Lamarck, St. Hilaire, Mendel addressed a world not ready to receive their messages. But in 1859 the need of some rational explanation of the origin of species was keenly felt and many naturalists were groping in the dark for some natural solution of this problem. In his autobiography Darwin says in explaining the success of the *Origin of Species:*

> What I believe was strictly true, is that innumerable well-observed facts were stored in the minds of naturalists ready to take their proper places as soon as any theory which would receive them was sufficiently explained.

The problem itself was one of the greatest which had ever been raised in the history of science. Step by step miraculous intervention in nature had been eliminated and supernaturalism had been driven from astronomy and geology and embryology and took its last great stand on the special creation of species. To many good people evolution seemed to be an attempt to drive God entirely out of his universe. Furthermore, it presumed to determine man's place in nature, and to many it seemed that if man were descended from the beasts which perish he could not be the son of God. It has been said that there are two subjects in which all people are interested: theology and politics. Evolution certainly caused a disturbance in theology and it accordingly came with a shock to all Christendom. The necessity of defending it before the public converted scientists into controversialists, and probably no scientific theory ever before received so much popular attention.

Again, Darwin owed very much to his friends; especially to Lyell, Hooker, Huxley, and Asa Gray. The idea of fighting for his theory seems to have come to him only gradually after the first shock of the brutal assaults upon it. He wrote to Hooker:

> I begin to see that the theory is worth fighting for. I foresee that the fight will be a long one; but if Lyell, yourself, and Huxley take it up, we shall certainly win in the end.

Many a discovery, like that of Mendel, is launched meekly and modestly into the world, to sink to oblivion or to be rediscovered only at some future time. Not so with a militant truth: it challenges and demands attention, and in the case of Darwin's theory, it richly deserved it.

Next to his friends Darwin owed most to his enemies; the attacks upon him and his theory were so violent, so brutal, so out of reason, that his own sane, calm, and absolutely honest course shone with all the more luster. To these unreasonable attacks and to the same reaction which was bound to follow, Darwin, as well as Lincoln, his great contemporary, owed very much.

But wholly apart from these features which contributed only temporarily to his reputation and influence, Darwin stands as one of the leaders of science for the great work which he did; work of lasting value, which has not yet been outgrown and which can never be forgotten. He stands as a leader in science because of the methods of his work; he was so broad, and science has since become so specialized that we can never hope to see his like again. He was so honest in dealing with objections to his theories and so sane in judgment that he was never carried away by his own enthusiasm. Above all, he was so patient in his work that his example may be especially commended to this impatient age; on every one of his principal works he spent from ten to thirty years of the hardest labor of which he was capable, and it is not to be wondered at that his work has lasting value. Charles Darwin stands today and will continue to stand for years to come as one of the most impressive and influential figures of all history.

A NEW VOLUME IN ZOÖLOGY

HENRY HOLT & CO. of New York have recently issued a volume in zoölogy, by Frank R. Lillie, Professor of Embryology in the University of Chicago. The book, entitled *The Development of the Chick,* is intended as an introduction to embryology. In the preface the author says that it has been necessary to fill certain gaps in our knowledge of the development of the chick by descriptions of other birds. But the account does not go beyond the class *aves* and applies exclusively to the chick except where there is specific statement to the contrary. He also says that the account has been written directly from the material in almost every part and has involved some special investigations.

In the introduction are discussed the cell theory, the recapitulation theory, the physiology of development, embryonic primordia and the law of genetic restriction, general characters of germ-cells, and polarity and organization of the ovum. In the six chapters of Part I are treated the development before laying and the first three days of incubation, this part involving the study of the origin of the primordia of most of the organs. The matter concerning the later development is classified by the organs concerned, and constitutes Part II, containing eight chapters.

The writer's judgment as to the best method of presenting the problems of embryology is given in the preface:

> The best introduction to the problems opened up by the study of embryology is a careful first-hand study of some one species. It is in this sense that the book may serve as an introduction to embryology, if its study is accompanied by careful laboratory work. . . . . The fact that comparative and experimental embryology receive bare mention is not due to any lack of appreciation of their interest and importance, but to the conviction that the beginner is not prepared to appreciate these problems at the start; to the belief that our teachers of embryology are competent to remedy omissions; and finally to the circumstance that no one book can, as a matter of fact, cover the entire field, except in the most superficial way.

The volume, of 475 pages, is illustrated by two hundred and fifty figures, those showing the circulation in the embryo and the yolk-sac being fine examples of color-work. Eighteen pages of appendices, covering the general literature of the subject and the special literature of the several chapters, and an index of seven pages, conclude the volume.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

EXERCISES CONNECTED WITH THE SEVENTIETH CONVOCATION

Professor Paul Shorey, Ph.D., LL.D., Head of the Department of Greek, was the Convocation orator on March 16, 1909, his address, which was given in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, being entitled "The Spirit of the University of Chicago." President Harry Pratt Judson presented the quarterly statement on the condition of the University. The address and statement appear elsewhere in full in this issue of the *Magazine*.

The Convocation Reception was held in Hutchinson Hall on the evening of March 15. In the receiving line were President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson; the Convocation orator, Professor Paul Shorey, and Mrs. Shorey; the Convocation preacher, Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, of Cambridge, Mass.; the new member of the University Board of Trustees, Mr. Thomas E. Donnelley, and Mrs. Donnelley; and Professor Marion Talbot, Dean of Women.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT THE SEVENTIETH CONVOCATION

At the seventieth Convocation of the University, held in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on March 16, 1909, nine students were elected to membershio in Sigma Xi for evidence of ability in research work in science, and twelve students were elected to membership in the Beta of Illinois chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for especial distinction in general scholarship in the University.

Forty-one students received the title of Associate; five, the two-years certificate of the College of Education; nine. the degree of Bachelor of Arts; twenty-nine, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; fourteen, the degree of Bachelor of Science; and six, the degree of Bachelor of Education.

In the Divinity School four students received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and one student the degree of Master of Arts.

In the Law School nine students received the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.).

In the Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature, and Science two students were given the degree of Master of Arts; one, that of Master of Science: and three, that of Doctor of Philosophy—making a total of seventy-six degrees (not including titles and certificates) conferred by the University at the Spring Convocation.

THE GENERAL FACULTY DINNER

At Hutchinson Hall on Monday evening, February 15, more than a hundred members of the University Faculties met at dinner and welcomed the guests of the evening, Professor John M. Coulter, Head of the Department of Botany; Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, Head of the Department of Political Economy; Professor Albert A. Michelson, Head of the Department of Physics; and Professor Charles R. Barnes, of the Department of Botany.

The President of the University presided and introduced the speakers, Professor Barnes giving some account of recent botanical investigations in Mexico in company with Dr. W. J. G. Land; Professor Laughlin and Professor Michelson giving incidents and impressions of their recent trip to the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chili, where they presented papers as representatives of the University; and Professor Coulter describing the wreck of the "Republic" and the transfer of passengers to the "Florida" and the "Baltic."

THE CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY DEPARTMENT

The number of different students who were at work in the Correspondence-Study Department during the year 1907–8 was 2,200—an increase of 348 over the enrolment for 1906–7. This is a larger increase by nearly one hundred than that of any preceding year. These students were at work in 321 courses, under the direction of 127 instructors. Several students took more than one course, so that the average registration in each of the 321 courses was exactly ten.

In point of view of attractiveness as determined by registration, the first seven subjects are: English, Mathematics, History, Latin, Philosophy-Education and Psychology, German, and the Romance Languages. There were 961 registrations in English, and the registrations ranged from that number down to 199 in the Romance Languages and Literatures.

Of the total number of registrations (3,203), 900 were completed. Over 1,600 registrations held over into 1908–9. On 70 per cent. of the finished courses a final examination was taken for University credit. The rapid growth of the credit-seeking element in the student body has risen in the last ten years from 27 per cent. to 70 per cent.

Last year there were a few more men students than women students. The reverse was true the year before. As a rule there are about the same number of men as women.

The number of those who matriculated in the University through the Correspondence-Study Department was 16.31 per cent. of the total number of matriculants in the University in 1904–5; 14.25 per cent in 1905–6; 18.37 per cent. in 1906–7; and 19.81 per cent., or 566 students, in 1907–8.

The Correspondence-Study Department is becoming more and more a "feeder" to the University, and on the other hand is enabling many, who for various reasons have been obliged to leave college before completing their work, to continue and gain a degree.

THE FACULTIES

"The Railway in the West" was the subject of an illustrated lecture in Kent Theater on March 9 by Mr. Cy Warman, the well-known author of railway stories.

"Shakspere's London" was the subject of an illustrated lecture at Hull House, Chicago, on January 20, by Mr. David A. Robertson, of the Department of English.

Professor Nathaniel Butler, Dean of the College of Education, spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Auditorium Hotel on February 27, his subject being "Opportunity."

Dr. Reuben M. Strong, of the Department of Zoölogy, gave an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Evolution" at Hull House, Chicago, on the evening of January 24.

"Valuation of Railways" is the subject of a contribution to the April number of *Scribner's Magazine*, by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, Head of the Department of Political Economy.

"The Deserts of Arizona" was the subject of an illustrated lecture before the Chicago Academy of Sciences on February 26, by Assistant Professor Henry C. Cowles, of the Department of Botany.

"The Theory of Cosmic Evolution" was the subject of an address before the City Club of Chicago on February 27, by Associate Professor Forest R. Moulton, of the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

Assistant Professor John Cummings, of the Department of Political Economy, contributes to the March issue of the *Journal of Political Economy* a discussion of the "Cost of Production as a Basis of Tariff Revision."

"Ultimate Chicago" was the subject of an address before the Chicago Credit Men's Association at a banquet given in the Auditorium Hotel on February 17, by Assistant Professor Herbert L. Willett, of the Department of Semitics.

"The Freer Gospels and Shenute of Atripe" is the subject of an illustrated reprint from the March (1909) number of the *Biblical World*, con-

tributed by Assistant Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the Department of Biblical and Patristic Greek.

At the Chicago Academy of Sciences on the evening of March 5 Assistant Professor Wallace W. Atwood, of the Department of Geology, gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Studies in Geology: The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River."

At the meeting of the Chicago charter convention on February 26 Professor Ernst Freund, of the Law School Faculty, was asked to redraft certain articles in the proposed charter for the city of Chicago soon to be presented to the Illinois legislature for consideration.

Siena: The Story of a Mediaeval Commune is the title of a volume recently issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, the author being Associate Professor Ferdinand Schevill, of the Department of History. The volume is abundantly supplied with maps and illustrations.

"Seventeen Years' Work in Labrador" was the subject of an illustrated public lecture in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on February 4, by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the medical missionary who has done so remarkable a work among the fishermen of the Labrador coast.

"The Freer Manuscripts of the Bible" was the subject of an illustrated lecture given March 10 in the Haskell Assembly Room under the auspices of the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, by Professor Henry A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, who has been since 1901 a member of the University Board of Trustees, became on March 8 a member of President Taft's cabinet. His position as Secretary of the Treasury will not prevent his continued service as one of the University's trustees.

"Some Problems in Forensic Psychology" was the subject of a series of six University public lectures given from February 9 to 25 in the Law Building by Dr. Sydney Kuh, "Simulation and Dissimulation of Insanity" and "The Medico-Legal Aspects of Hypnotism" being discussed in the closing lectures.

At the third annual meeting of the Classical Association of Kansas and Western Missouri held in Kansas City on February 19 and 20, 1909. Associate Professor Frank J. Miller, of the Department of Latin, gave an address on "The Lyric Mood," and also presented a paper on "Evidences of Incompleteness in the *Aeneid*."

The latest publication in the series issued by the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation is a reprint of the Convocation address published in the October (1908) number of the *University of Chicago Magazine*, entitled "The Approach of the Two Americas," by Joaquim Nabuco, LL.D., Litt.D., Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

"Industrial Education, the Working-Man, and the School" is the subject of a contribution to the March number of the *Elementary School Teacher*, by Professor George H. Mead, of the Department of Philosophy. In the February issue of the same journal is a second instalment of a discussion of "The Kindergarten Programme," by Miss Bertha Payne, of the School of Education.

"The Roosevelt Régime" is the subject of a contribution in the March number of the *World To-Day*, by Associate Professor Francis W. Shepardson, of the Department of History. In the same number of the magazine is an article on "Anti-Japanese Legislation" by Mr. Samuel MacClintock, who received the Doctor's degree from the University at the Winter Convocation of 1908.

"Arnold of Rugby" was the subject of a University public lecture in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on March 1, the speaker being Miss Ethel M. Arnold, of London, England. The address, which was of unique interest, was listened to by a large audience. Miss Arnold is the granddaughter of Thomas Arnold, the niece of Matthew Arnold, the poet, and the sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist.

Three University public lectures on Church Architecture, by Mr.

Harry W. Jones, of Minneapolis, were given in the Haskell Assembly Room from February 23 to 25, the special subjects of the lectures, which were illustrated, being as follows: "Early Church Architecture," "American Church Architectural Problems," and "Problems of the Present Day: Church Planning, Designing, and Alteration."

In the March issue of the *Chautauquan* Assistant Professor George B. Zug, of the Department of the History of Art, makes the seventh illustrated contribution to the subject of Dutch art and artists, the special subject in this number being "The Animal Painters and Painters of Architecture of Still Life." In the same number Mr. Carl H. Grabo, of the Department of English, discusses Milton's indebtedness to the Dutch poet, Vondel.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, held in New Orleans on February 24 and 25, Associate Professor Frank J. Miller, of the Department of Latin, presented a paper on the subject of "The Thirteenth Book of the *Aeneid*." Associate Professor Gordon J. Laing, of the same department, led in the discussion of a paper entitled "The Vilification of the Ancients: An Episode in the History of Ignorance."

Charles Scribner's Sons have just issued a new edition of the *History of Egypt*, by James Henry Breasted, Professor of Egyptology and recently Director of the Egyptian Expedition of the University of Chicago. An account of the new discoveries made in Egypt since 1905 and of the modification of previous opinions which they have caused has been included in the new edition, and the volume, of more than six hundred pages, contains new and improved maps.

On March 1, 1909, there was sent to the city council of Chicago the report of the Harbor Commission appointed by the mayor of the city in January, 1908. Associate Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the Department of Political Science, has been secretary of the commission, and special reports have been made to the commission by Assistant Professor J. Paule Goode, of the Department of Geography; George C. Sikes, A.M., '94; and George G. Tunell, Ph.D., '97.

As a contribution to a symposium on the purpose and organization of physics teaching in secondary schools Associate Professor Robert A. Millikan, of the Department of Physics, had an article in a recent number of *School Science and Mathematics* on "The Aims and Needs of High School Physics." In the *Proceedings* of the National Education Association for 1908 appears also a discussion by Mr. Millikan of "The Function of the Lecture Demonstration in Secondary School Physics."

Under the auspices of the University of Chicago Dramatic Club a University public lecture on the subject of the Italian dramatist, Goldoni, was given on March 2 in Kent Theater by Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, of Chicago, The lecture was given in connection with the presentation of the Italian comedy, *The Fan*, by the Dramatic Club of the University on the evenings of March 4 and 5. The play was given in the translation of Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago novelist, and the interpretation was unusually entertaining and successful.

A series of eleven University public lectures on the general subject of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, by Mr. William M. Salter, was given in the Law Building from January 5 to March 15, the first seven lectures being upon the subject of "Schopenhauer." The subjects of the last four lectures were as follows: "Schopenhauer's Contact with Theology," "Schopenhauer's Way of Redemption and Doctrine of Nirvana," "Schopenhauer's Ethical and Social Doctrine," and "Nietzsche." The addresses by Mr. Salter were given under the auspices of the Department of Philosophy.

DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

COLLEGES OR CLASSES?

When the Senior College Council asked the President of the University a month ago to bring about an adjustment of the college and class systems at the University it expressed the long-standing student sentiment that neither system was bringing the best results and that a change was necessary. The action of the Council was brought before the Faculty, and Dean James R. Angell, Dean Robert M. Lovett, and Professor Herbert E. Slaught were chosen to meet with a student committee composed of Miss Katharine Slaught, William P. MacCracken, Alvin F. Kramer, and Aleck Whitfield to learn the student attitude, and submit, if possible, plans for a revised system.

When the college system for the first two years was introduced four years ago it was not thought that a solution had been reached in the problem of bringing students closer together, but it was felt that the college group would prove useful because it had many advantages over the class. The quarter system at the University had weakened the old-time American class system. It was not known without recourse to the records what class a certain student belonged to. By remaining in residence during the Summer Quarter he might have passed beyond his class; by dropping work he might have fallen behind it. Men who graduated in December and March felt that they belonged nowhere in particular. The college, however, drew together men who were following the same course of study. Whether they graduated in March or in June did not matter; they were interested in the same work, discussed the same topics, and consulted the same Faculty members. The pre-Medics passed easily into Science College, and the pre-legal men found congenial companions in Philosophy.

The classes have done little more than form the basis for social organizations, but in the colleges professional organizations have grown as well. College organization, furthermore, has been stimulated by contests in basket-ball, track work, and debating. Dances and smokers have been held by colleges. There are numerous organizations like the Greenroom and the Sock and Buskin that are distinctly identified with one college.

The best thing about the college system is its present organization of delegates, who meet as the Junior College Council. Each delegate represents a distinct group of people. The powers of the council have not yet seen their best development. As they grow and expand they will become more and more the models for student government in America.

On the other hand the numerical division has not been equal in all the colleges. Among the men there has been a preponderance of numbers in Philosophy, and among the women in Literature College. Arts College, both of the men and women, has been small in numbers. This weakness became more evident when members of the women's colleges were grouped this year not according to the courses they had chosen, but in order to equalize numbers. This disclosed at once a defect which would have to be met in the perfecting of the system.

Another anomaly is the fact that in spite of the college system the Freshmen and Sophomore classes have persisted as distinct organizations. They have not done much more than elect officers and give one or two dances, but this has sufficed to identify members of a common body. The absence of the college system in the third and fourth years left this the only form of organization which students in those years could cling to. The six Senior divisions became mere mechanical groupings, announced whenever a delegate to the Senior College Council was to be chosen. When students become alumni they are known as members of their class,

not of their college, and it is his class, and not his college, that the alumnus recalls.

Close observation seems to indicate that the class system can never be a complete success at Chicago so long as the quarter system prevails. The success of the latter is so evident and has left its imprint so indelibly on American educational methods that any change there is not to be thought of. If the class system is to prevail it must be adapted to the quarters—if that can be done. If the College system is to be chosen, it must be extended over the four years and developed into a still stronger organization.

That is Chicago's problem, and how she solves it will be watched with interest by universities all over the country. Princeton is working out the preceptorial system to her own satisfaction. The form of organization that will prove best for Chicago will be peculiarly her own, but at the same time will remedy the difficulties of scores of universities that are working to bring their students into closer relations with each other and their instructors.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTESTS

Beginning with the Autumn Quarter a series of contests in extempore speaking will be inaugurated by the Department of Public Speaking to replace the declamatory contests of the Autumn and Winter Quarters and the annual oratorical contest of the Spring Quarter. The plan is to provide a new test of ability which will place all participants on a more level footing and thereby make the victory worthy of the effort. An outline prepared by the Department is being considered by the University Senate for adoption.

Members of the Department as well as the University public have realized that in past contests some men had a great advantage over others. Ofttimes they presented declamations with which they had won academic contests years and years before. Preparation over a long period with the assistance of skilled coaches made them proficient to a high degree. Men who entered a declamatory contest for the first time were at a disadvantage. Their training could extend only over a period of weeks. They chose a selection from Grady or Webster and expected to cope with adversaries who were better prepared.

The new plan means the passing of the one-piece man. By demanding extemporaneous talks the Department places a value on readiness and versatility. Participants are to be limited to classes, which narrows the field of competitors. Freshmen are to have two contests, one each in the Autumn and Winter Quarters, and are to have one hour to prepare their talks. Sophomores are to speak in the Winter Quarter and are to be given two to three hours for preparation. Juniors also are expected to come in the Winter Quarter with twenty-four hours in which to prepare. Seniors will be given two days. The details have been given much study by Professor S. H. Clark, head of the Department of Public Speaking, and Professor Frederic M. Blanchard. Conferences have been held with Delta Sigma Rho, the honorary debating fraternity, whose members have long urged a better debating and declamatory system.

As the new plan cannot be introduced this year the annual oratorical contest will be held in the Spring Quarter. All students eligible for public appearance and having credit for not more than four years of work may enter. Original orations not over 2,000 words long must be submitted to the Dean of the Senior Colleges not later than April 15. Registrations must be made before April 8. Not all the dates have been set, but the preliminary contest will be held about May 1. Three scholarships will be given as prizes, their value being respectively $120, $80, and $40.

WOMEN AT COLLEGE

What is the secret of the success of the college girl? University professors have attempted to account for her popularity, her growth in numbers, and her work as a student. Some of these professors have been men, and perhaps they have not been entirely just in their estimate.

At least that is what Madge C. Jenison, who writes entertainingly in the April *Delineator*—a woman's magazine—would have us believe. "American Girls and American Colleges" is the title of her paper, and under it she adds, naïvely, "The former seem to have something the best of it in the race for collegiate honors."

This writer views with interest the attempts to compare the work of men and women in college and to account for the progress of the American woman. The Dean of Women at the University of Chicago is reported as recommending that women take more work, to offset the extra drain, executive, journalistic, and athletic, which comes upon men. A professor of English is quoted as saying the following regarding the pre-eminence of women in scholarship: "They are less distracted by outside demands of every kind than are men. If they are on the *Maroon* it is an honorary position. They do not have to stay up all night to get the edition out on time."

Interesting comparisons between Eastern and Western methods of education are made by the author. All universities are supposed to be suspicious of the progress of women as intending to take away honors from men, but it is stated that in spite of the fact that out of thirteen universities the women outnumber the men in seven, and that Minnesota, Nebraska, and California have nearly twice as many women as men enrolled, the West is uniformly more willing to compromise with the women than the East.

If Cornell is not always gracious, says Miss Jenison, she has always played fair. An instance was her answer to the exception Columbia men made because a woman held a place on the debating team of Cornell University last winter. Cornell defended the election of the woman student. Ann Arbor, according to the writer, does not scorn the coed, as has been implied in other Magazine discussions, but rather "the men at Ann Arbor take the girls, for the most part, very little into account. Certainly Michigan is quite unlike Chicago and Madison. She treats her women with a difference. The life of a woman, if not so separate from that of men, still centers largely about Barbour Gymnasium. The men come into it, but like commuters whose investment is elsewhere." Comparing two or three universities the writer says:

> At Chicago and Madison, Oberlin and Northwestern, coeducation is accepted quite naturally, as it is throughout the West. Far from scorning their coed, these universities could not get along without her. The success of fraternity balls depends not upon imported girls as at Cornell and Michigan, but upon the university girls the men can get.
>
> It is in colleges away from a large city, circling much inside themselves, and where the inequalities among students, socially and financially, are not great, that one finds, as a rule, the most pleasant feeling. In such places as Oberlin and Northwestern there is something very sweet. Berkeley and Stanford point with nicety this distinction. Berkeley has something of the Eastern aloofness in the attitude of her men, and is not averse to keeping the life outside of the classroom separate. It is a matter of some bitterness to the girls at Berkeley at present that they are not allowed to wear a big "C" on their sweaters for pre-eminence in athletics. So oppression works variously in various places.

The women of Chicago surely have not been relegated to second place either in student activities or social affairs. In spite of the fact that Chicago is a large city, and that many of the male students have women friends not connected with the University, the woman student is always in the majority at the Chicago social functions. Girls have been elected to various offices, and it is always considered "good politics" to place a popular girl in some position. The *Maroon* has always had women reporters, and if, indeed, they have not helped on the night shift, or covered some of the more strenuous assignments that fall to the lot of the men, they at least have shown their willingness to learn what is essentially a man's game.

THE PRECEPTORIAL SYSTEM

Four years ago students in the Junior College were divided into groups of six and asked to advise and consult with members of the

Faculty who were assigned to the groups. The object was to bring students into closer personal relations with each other and with some older man who should prove an inspiration to them in their work. The plan was never carried out fully enough to become as important a factor in student life as the preceptorial system at Princeton. This is described in detail in the *Independent* of March 4, by Edwin E. Slosson, Ph.D., '94, whose papers on American universities have been mentioned in the *Magazine*.

Dr. Slosson finds the preceptorial system an attempt to restore the loss of personal relationship between instructor and student, brought about by the growth of American universities. The preceptors have the rank and title of assistant professors and are now fifty in number. They have been limited largely to the humanities, as the "elbow instruction" of the laboratories is thought practically to have taken their place in the sciences. Dr. Slosson explains the working of the system as follows:

> The undergraduate carries five courses at a time of three hours a week each. Two of these hours consist of the ordinary lecture or classroom work; the third is devoted to the preceptorial conference. In this the students meet at any convenient hour of day or evening in the study of the preceptor in groups of three to six, and more or less informally discuss the subject-matter of the course. The preceptor is not expected to attend the lectures or to follow the course from day to day, but to give the students such drill and personal assistance as they most need and to guide and encourage them in collateral reading. The preceptor shifts his students from one of his groups to another until those of like mind and capabilities are brought together, and he may employ very different methods with the different groups and vary the amount and character of the work as he pleases. The conferences are intended to be regarded as opportunities rather than tasks and the student is expected to keep his date with his preceptor as he does a business or social appointment. The preceptor has nothing directly to do with the student's grades, although he may debar him from examination if he regards his work as unsatisfactory.

The writer believes the preceptorial relation gives an opportunity for unforced friendships between older and younger men. The love of learning, he declares, must be cultivated by personal contact; it is contagious rather than infectious. Of the preceptor himself Mr. Slosson says: "Whether the preceptor is a good thing or not depends on the preceptor. He must know boys as well as books." In this and following paragraphs he suggests the real key to the situation—the personality of the teacher, by which the system must succeed or fail: "The real test of the system will come in later years, when the preceptors get old, and lazy, and tired, and mechanical, and no longer able to tell apart the young men who file through their studies in unending line." Here again is the demand for that which James Conover writes about in his recent book, *Personality in Education,* in which he says: "After all improvements in books, methods, and appliances, the teacher is the one absolute requisite, and all true advance must go *through him;* he must ever be the exponent of what he is teaching."

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

ATHLETICS

"Champions of the West" is a well-merited title for the University of Chicago basket-ball five, who closed the season on March 13 with a clean record of victories and the distinction of two consecutive championships. Unfortunately, however, the Maroon team will not have the privilege of contending for national honors, owing to complications in the eastern conference and the inability of Columbia University, whose team has practically captured the eastern championship, to accept the dates offered by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft. Several attempts were made to arrange a series of three games with Columbia. As this scheme failed, Dr. Raycroft put aside Pennsylvania's offer with the statement that nothing is to be gained by games with the latter, owing to the fact that Pennsylvania has been defeated several times.

The story of the season reflects much credit on the entire team and especially on Captain William Georgen and "Long John" Schommer, who closed their career at home in the Wisconsin game in Bartlett Gymnasium on March 6. The gym was crowded with student friends of the team and of the two men who played for the last time.

The following victories were won by the champions during the last month of the schedule:

February 6—Chicago 18; Wisconsin 15.
February 13—Chicago 27; Minnesota 2.
February 14—Chicago 17; Illinois 15.
February 19—Chicago 17; Indiana 10.
February 20—Chicago 32; Purdue 12.
February 26—Chicago 23; Illinois 11.
March 6—Chicago 18; Wisconsin 4.
March 13—Chicago 20; Minnesota 15.

The Freshman basket-ball team closed a successful season on March 6, losing to the Evanston Freshmen by the score of 24 to 23. At the close of the first half the count was 22 to 22, and in a five-minute play-off the Evanston team scored a field goal and the Maroon five gained one point on a free throw. Though the team lost several games during the season, it developed promising candidates for the Varsity squad of 1910. The five played Culver Military Academy, Lake Forest, Naperville, the Freshman squads of Illinois and Northwestern, and other teams.

By defeating the Law School team by a score of 20 to 10 on March 5, the Science College basket-ball five regained their lead in the inter-college basket-ball championship contest. The Law School took first rank a few days before by winning consecutive victories, while Science was losing to Literature and Philosophy. Law's only chance is to tie up the series by winning all the remaining games, Science having finished its schedule. Literature has a number of postponed games to dispose of.

Six athletic meets have been arranged for the Maroon track squad, during the Spring Quarter. On April 17, the try-outs will be held to pick a squad to meet Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on April 24. On May 8 there will be a dual meet with Wisconsin at Madison, and on April 15 with Illinois at Bartlett Gymnasium. On May 25 Purdue will be here, and on June 5 the intercollegiate meet will take place, the interscholastic meet on June 12 being the closing event of the Quarter. Comstock, in the mile and half-mile, Crowley in the shot put, discus, and hurdles, Lingle in the quarter, Stophlet in the two-mile, and Timblin in the mile, half, and quarter are considered Maroon point winners.

The Freshman track team met Illinois at Champaign on February 6 and also in Bartlett Gymnasium on February 27, suffering defeat on

both occasions. The preliminaries of the Cook County finals were held in Bartlett on February 27.

Chicago was entered in but one event in the Wisconsin Athletic Carnival held at Madison on March 13, the relay team competing in the Conference event.

In a dual meet between the Chicago Athletic Association and the Maroons, held in Bartlett Gymnasium on February 23, the latter team took the laurels by 48 to 38. The event was closely contested to the finish, the final outcome depending upon the relay race, before which the score stood 43 to 38. At this meet Clair Jacobs broke his own world's record of 11 feet, 8⅞ inches, made on January 30, by going over the bar handily at 12 feet, 3 inches. Jacobs attracted the attention of critics in one of his first appearances at the First Regiment Armory the first of the year. Coach Stagg predicts that before he finishes his career he will set a mark which cannot be beaten.

Illinois track athletes retrieved their defeat in Bartlett Gymnasium on February 5 when they defeated the Maroon squad at Champaign March 5 by a score of 50 to 36. The Illinois athletes were especially strong where it had been least expected. Schommer and Jacobs were the only heavy point-winners for the Maroon. It was "Long John's" last appearance in Conference athletics and he was cheered roundly.

Spring football practice began with the opening of the Spring Quarter. On March 3, the candidates attended a dinner in Hutchinson Commons, when next year's prospects were discussed. Thirty-nine men came out for the team, making a squad larger than both teams last fall.

The football schedule has been completed and includes the following games:

October 2—Northwestern at Marshall Field.
October 9—Indiana at Marshall Field.
October 16—Illinois at Marshall Field.
October 30—Minnesota at Minneapolis.
November 6—Purdue at Marshall Field.
November 13—Cornell at Ithaca.
November 20—Wisconsin at Marshall Field.

With the exception of Schommer, Steffen, and Iddings, the 1908 lineup will be intact next fall and with the ample supply of recruits from the 1912 squad, should be exceptionally strong. Northwestern appears on the schedule for the first time since 1904. The coming season will be the first since 1904 with a schedule of seven games.

The University swimming team won two meets in February, one with Lewis Institute and the other with Illinois. In the meet with Illinois on February 19 Coach Knudson's team took first and second places in the sixty-yard contest, and second and third in the one-hundred-yard distance plunges, winning both the relay race and the polo game. The score was 32 to 15. Return meets were held with Lewis Institute in Bartlett Gymnasium on March 13 and at Champaign on March 20.

Maroon prospects for the baseball season are growing brighter. During the Winter Quarter Coach Stagg kept a squad of candidates hard at work. Outdoor practice was begun in the spring vacation. Among the old and new men who may expect places on the team are Pegues, shortstop; Ross, third base; Page, pitcher; Meigs, first base, and Cleary, outfield, all 1908 men; Steinbrecker, catcher; Collings, the star Freshman, fielder, and Kasselkur, second base. Fred W. Gaarde, catcher and captain of the 1908 championship team, is elated over the prospects. The schedule is not fully complete, but Illinois and Wisconsin will be played.

Tennis will be one of the foremost summer games in both the Eastern and Western Conferences. Captain Allan Ross is preparing for meets in the Spring Quarter with Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Cornell, and possibly Omaha and St. Louis, who may enter the Western Intercollegiate Conference. A new feature which is being planned is competition with teams of the Eastern Conference, including Co-

The Law School

Hutchinson Hall and Mitchell Tower

lumbia, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Cornell, in the meet at Longwood, Boston, in May.

THE REYNOLDS CLUB

At the annual election of officers at the Reynolds Club on March 5 the following were chosen:

President—Winston P. Henry.
Vice-President—Ralph Cleary.
Treasurer—William Crowley.
Secretary—Earle Goodenow.
Librarian—Harold Latham.

An amendment to the constitution of the club to make all former officers honorary members was lost by a vote of 248 to 113, a three-fourths vote being necessary for adoption.

On the evening of March 13, the social events of the Quarter at the Reynolds Club were brought to a close with an informal dance. The attendance was large. President Henry has announced the following tentative programme for the Spring Quarter:

April 16—Ladies' night and dance. Limited to members.
May 7—Smoker. Limited to members.
May 22—Ladies' night and dance. Limited to members.
June 12—Interscholastic dance. Members and guests.

Two bowling meets, one the annual inter-fraternity event, and the other the annual individual handicap meet, were conducted by the Reynolds Club in February. In the first, Sigma Nu won the final by defeating Delta Upsilon by a margin of 95 pins. The members of the winning team were Walter Morrison, William Beverly, Clyde Casey, Thomas Hagerty, and Fred W. Gaarde. Freeman Morgan was awarded two prizes, one for the highest average throughout the tournament, 172, and one for the highest average of 198 pins for three consecutive games. Clyde Casey rolled the highest score, 232, and won an individual prize. Forty members were entered in the individual handicap tournament, with handicaps which put them on an equal basis. George B. Shay took all the honors, winning the superb silver cup for the highest number of pins above his handicap and also a box of cigars for the highest score. His total of pins in five games was 1,008 and his highest score 231.

DRAMATICS

May 13, 14, and 15 have been set as the dates for the annual Blackfriar play, which will be called *The Lyrical Liar*. The authors are Howard Blackford, Hurnard Kenner, Richard Myers, and Charles Willard. The try-outs will be held on April 5 under the direction of Dewitt B. Lightner, who has been appointed manager. George Herbert, coach of the Purdue opera for the last few years, has been placed in charge. Mr. Bartley Cushing, for several seasons director of the plays, has taken a position with Harrison Grey Fiske in New York City and is unable to assist this year.

A most creditable presentation of Goldoni's "The Fan" was given in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on March 4 and 5. The expense attendant on the staging of the play caused a deficit, which may be wiped out by a special performance during the Spring Quarter. Artistically, the play was successful in every respect. The principal parts, in the hands of Miss Willowdeen Chatterson, Albert Henderson, Ralph Benzies, Hilmar Baukhage, Helen Louise Etten, and other members of the Dramatic Club, were well presented. The story proved interesting, and the audience was at all times deeply appreciative to the efforts of the Club. Coach Wallace declared himself satisfied in every way with the results. Interest in the play was increased by the lecture of Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor on the afternoon of March 2, who declared that Goldoni ranked with Shakspere and Molière as a writer of comedy.

Releevema at Green, a play by Florence Kiper, with music by Elizabeth Burke, which won the contest of the W. A. A., will be presented in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on April 16, as part of the programme of the annual W. A. A. vaudeville to raise money for the new gymnasium fund. The entertainment is under the direction of Miss Frances Herrick.

Divinity Dormitories and Cobb Hall

The Women's Halls

THE ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

HERBERT E. SLAUGHT, PH.D., '98, Secretary

Of the Doctors from the Department of Political Economy the following notes are of interest:

Wesley C. Mitchell, '99, is lecturing on economics at Harvard University.

Miss Anna P. Youngman, '08, is instructor in economics in Wellesley College.

Earl D. Howard, '05, is assistant professor of economics at Northwestern University.

Simon J. McLean, '97, is a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners in Canada.

John C. Cummings, '94, is Assistant Professor of Political Economy at the University of Chicago.

Charles C. Arbuthnot, '03, is professor of economics at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Murray S. Wildman, '94, is assistant professor of economics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Herbert J. Davenport, '98, is head of the department of political economy at the University of Missouri.

Worthy P. Sterns, '00, is special examiner in the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

Stephen B. Leacock, '03, is at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, as head of the department of economics and political science.

Dr. Harry A. Millis, '99, assistant professor of economics at Leland Stanford University, is now on leave of absence and has charge of the investigation being conducted by the United States immigration commission in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states.

In the recent symposium on the Contributions of Science to Religion, by members of the Faculty at the weekly meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Chicago, two of the speakers were Forest R. Moulton, '00, and Herbert E. Slaught, '98.

Among the chairmen of sections for the Denver meeting of the National Education Association are Associate Professor Herbert E. Slaught, '98, of the mathematics section, and Associate Professor Otis W. Caldwell, '98, of the biological section.

The *Evening Post* of New York in a recent issue refers editorially to an article by Albert N. Merritt, '07, in the *Journal of Political Economy* on "The Scope of Governmental Functions," in which Dr. Merritt sharply opposes the parcels post as a bad business proposition.

A book entitled *Modern Accounting* has just been published by Henry R. Hatfield, '97, associate professor of accounting, University of California. Professor Hatfield aims to present in this volume the principles of accounting in their important relations, and discusses the financial status and the profits of corporations.

Solomon F. Acree, '02, was chairman of the organic chemistry section at the thirty-ninth general meeting of the American Chemical Society, held at Baltimore, Md., during the holidays. He also read the following papers: "The Quantitative Study of Organic Reactions," "Studies in Catalysis," and "Studies in Tautomerism."

Further reports concerning Miss Katharine B. Davis, '00, indicate that she was active in the relief work among the Italian earthquake sufferers. She took part in the work of rescue and in the furnishing of clothing to the sufferers in Syracuse, and organized the cobblers for the purpose of providing shoes for the needy.

In the series of addresses recently given at the University of Chicago in celebration of the Darwin Centenary, Associate Professor Forest R. Moulton, '00, spoke on "Cosmic Evolution;" Assistant Professor Henry C. Cowles, '98, on "The Interpretation of Environment;" and Professor Frank R. Lillie, '94, on "The Theory of Individual Development."

The Psychology of Thinking is a book recently published by Irving E. Miller, '04, professor of psychology and pedagogy in the State Normal School at Milwaukee, Wis. In this book the author gives a reconstruction and reinterpretation of the thinking process from the biological point of view in accordance with which the most recent contributions to general psychology have been made.

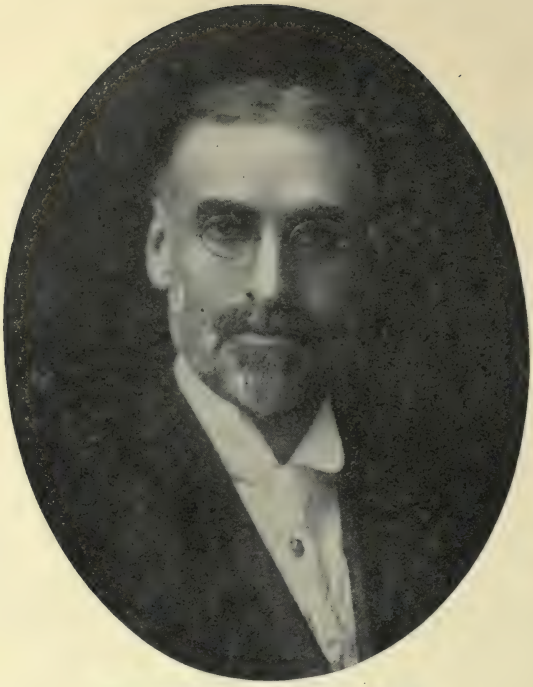
President Edwin E. Sparks, '00, of the Pennsylvania State College, addressed a large meeting in Chicago at the Lincoln Centenary. Two thousand persons attended the meeting, which was held in Battery B. Dr. Sparks pictured Lincoln as a warm-hearted southerner and illustrated his great love for the South by giving instances of Lincoln's efforts to bring about reconciliation even during the progress of the Civil War.

At the sixth annual convention of the Religious Education Association held in Chicago several Doctors of the University of Chicago took part. These include Clyde W. Votaw, '96, who read two papers before the department of Sunday schools; Theodore G. Soares, '94, who gave a report of an investigation before the department of theological seminaries; and Mrs. Ella F. Young, '00, who spoke on "Direct and Indirect Moral Instruction in Schools."

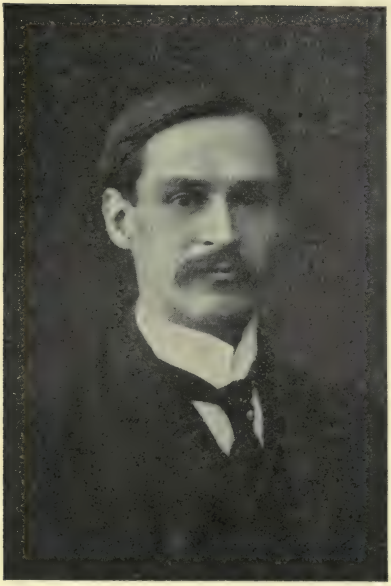
The following articles published in the *Biological Bulletin* are of interest: By Professor Frank R. Lillie, '94, of the University of Chicago, an article on "Polarity and Bilaterality of the Annelid Egg, Experiments with Centrifugal Force" in the January number; by Professor H. H. Newman, '05, of the department of zoölogy of the University of Texas, an article in the October number on "A Significant Case of Hermaphroditism in Fish;" and in the November number an article on "The Homing of the Burrowing Bees (Anthophoridae)" by Charles H. Turner, '07, of the University of Chicago.

In the address of the retiring president of section A of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, given at the annual meeting at Baltimore, Md., 1908, on "Recent Progress in the Solution of the Problem of Several Bodies," Associate Professor Forest R. Moulton, '00, of the University of Chicago, is mentioned as one of the important contributors. Dr. Moulton discussed the four-body problem of three arbitrary masses, in motion according to either of Lagrange's solutions, and an infinitesimal body; and finds that there are eighteen solutions of arbitrary period in which the finite bodies lie on a line, and ten in which they are at the vertices of an equilateral triangle.

At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society held in Baltimore, Md., in December, 1908, the following papers were read by Doctors of the University of Chicago: "Some Sufficient Conditions in the Theory of Implicit Functions," by William R. Longley, '06; "On Linear Transformations Which Leave an Hermitian Form Invariant," by John I. Hutchinson, '96; "Tests Comparing the Apsidal Angles and Periodic Times for Different Laws of Central Force," by Frank L. Griffin, '06; "On the Construction of the Coördinate Systems of Analytic Profective Geometry," by Gilbert A. Bliss, '00; "On Certain Solids in Riemannian Space" and "On the Rank of a Matrix," by Arthur Ranum, '07.



DR. SAMUEL D. BARNES, S.B., '94
Physician, Seattle, Wash.



EDWARD O. SISSON, A.B., '93
Assistant Professor, University of Washington

MILO J. LOVELESS
Lawyer, Seattle, Wash.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTHWEST ALUMNI CLUB

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HARRY A. HANSEN, '09, Acting General Secretary

NEW ALUMNI RECORDS

April marks the beginning of the campaign conducted by the secretaries of the Alumni Association, the Divinity Alumni Association, the Law School Association, and the Association of the Doctors of Philosophy, to secure complete records of every alumnus of the University of Chicago for the University alumni records, which are constantly consulted for statistics and information. The first step is the sending of a circular letter to all graduates asking them for data to supplement the information they furnished on their graduation. This asks for such facts as the present occupation of the alumnus; whether he is a member of important societies and associations; if he is married, and what public and other important offices he has held since graduation.

This information will be placed not only on the alumni records at the University, but also in the new directory, which will be the first biennial directory under the new plan of correcting the statistics every two years. The latest directory of this kind was published June 1, 1906, and contained lists of all graduates up to April 1, 1906. The first general register of the University was published in 1903, and gave a list of the graduates up to July 1, 1902. With the increase of alumni and their important activities in many fields, it becomes necessary that accurate records be made at shorter intervals, and that more important information be secured.

When all the information has been compiled the secretaries expect to present an exhaustive report of the activities of the graduates, which are little less than marvelous, considering the comparatively short life of the University of Chicago.

The directory cannot be made complete and accurate without the coöperation of every alumnus, both in filling out in detail the blanks, and in returning them promptly in the stamped envelope. Because of the office work that the directory entails it is necessary to have the information on file at the earliest possible moment. It is believed that this help, after a thorough canvass, will result in a directory complete in every detail. The fact that the alumni of the University are still young and active, as well as easy to reach, is expected to facilitate the collecting of data.

PREPARE FOR BALLOTING

John Franklin Hagey, '98, president of the Alumni Association, has named a nominating committee to prepare the list of candidates for office to be elected at the annual ballot in May. According to the constitution the printed ballots are to be sent to every alumnus before May 1. The ballots will be sent together with the blank issued by the Bureau of Alumni Records, which every alumnus is requested to fill out and return without delay.

The quarterly address to the Seniors receiving degrees was omitted by President Hagey for the Spring Convocation. Plans are being prepared for a more telling canvass.

THE PITTSBURG ALUMNI CLUB

A successful meeting of the Pittsburg Alumni Club was held on February 13 at the home of Mrs. Eugenia W. Weller, '97, 5747 Howe St. Those present were Rev. Thomas A. Sherbondy, Waldo P.

Breeden, '97, Rev. L. P. Valentine, Miss Lillian Jordan, Miss Bertha B. McLeod, Miss Elizabeth Barnhart, Edward Rymarson, Miss Lillian M. Frasch, Miss Elizabeth Llewellyn, Miss Lulu Allabach, Misses Grace and Vinnie Knoppenberger, and Mrs. Eugenia Winston Weller, '97.

Waldo P. Breeden was elected chairman, and Mrs. Weller was chosen temporary secretary. The temporary organization will be continued until the next meeting, which was set for April 5. A committee, consisting of Mr. Sherbondy, Miss Frasch, and Mr. Rymarson, was appointed to locate all other graduates and former students of the University of Chicago in Pittsburg and vicinity, so that they may be enrolled as members of the club.

Professor George E. Vincent was present during the early part of the evening, and gave an interesting talk on the progress of the University, sketching with characteristic humor its present-day life. Professor Vincent was obliged to leave at about nine o'clock, so that he could not be present at the business meeting. The secretary was instructed to write Professor Vincent about the action taken at the meeting, and to express appreciation of his presence.

EUGENIA WINSTON WELLER, '97,
Secretary

THE MILWAUKEE ALUMNI CLUB

The Milwaukee Alumni Club was organized in the rooms of the Hotel Plankinton on the night of March 9. About twenty-five alumni were enrolled as members in the new club, sixteen of them being present. There are over thirty in Milwaukee and vicinity, and it is expected that all will be made members before the next meeting. A temporary organization was effected, and committees were appointed to make provisions for a constitution, to communicate with all alumni not already heard from, and to arrange for the next meeting. James H. Gagnier, '08, was made temporary president, and Miss Belle Herman, '04, temporary secretary. Permanent officers are to be chosen at the next meeting, at which the constitution will be adopted. The Milwaukee Club plans to hold its first annual dinner in the latter part of April, and will have members of the University Faculty as its guests.

JAMES H. GAGNIER, '08
Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

RUDOLPH E. SCHREIBER, J.D., '06, Secretary

ALUMNI NEWS

William H. L. Bell, '07, may be addressed at 107 Dearborn St., care of Matz, Fisher & Boyden.

James B. Blake, '07, is with Miller, Mack & Fairchild, Milwaukee, Wis. His home address is 523 Prospect Ave.

Herbert W. Brackney, '98, is practicing law in Sioux City, Ia. His office is 201 Iowa Building.

Charles V. Clark, '02, is associated with the firm of Eddy, Haley & Wetten, 184 LaSalle St. His home address in 2524 North Forty-second Court, Chicago.

Henry H. Morey, '07, is practicing law in Decatur, Ill.

S. Crawford Ross, '06, has an office in the Schiller Building, Room 1103. He lives at the Hotel Del Prado, Chicago.

C. Paul Tallmadge, '05, is with Bulkley, Gray & More, with offices in the Home Insurance Building.

Charles J. Webb, '07, is now located at Kettle Falls, Wash. He is a member of the firm of Baldwin & Webb. Mr. Webb is the present city attorney of Kettle Falls.

The secretary of the Law School Association, Rudolph E. Schrieber, '06, 912 Monadnock Block, Chicago, desires to know the addresses of the following former law students: Curtis A. Bynum, Paul D. Crocker, Sydney A. Cryor, Robert P. Eubanks, Earle H. Fleming, Charles E. Gallup and William C. Healion.

THE DIVINITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EDGAR J. GOODSPEED, D.B., '97, Secretary

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Mrs. Henry H. Hewitt, of Albion, New York, has bequeathed to the Divinity School $3,000 as a student aid fund, in memory of her husband, a brother of Dr. C. E. Hewitt.

The Roundy bequest recently left to the Divinity School for scholarships, amounted to $6,000 instead of $4,000, as previously stated.

The Evangelistic Band, led by Warren H. MacLeod, recently made a most successful visit to the Plano Baptist church, of which Claude E. Boyer, '09, is pastor.

At the Divinity School public worship, held fortnightly on Thursday evenings, E. W. Duncan, Associate Professor Gerald B. Smith, Harris L. MacNeill, and Professor Charles R. Henderson, D.B., '73, have preached the past quarter.

Associate Professor J. W. Moncrief, of the Department of Church History, sails April 13 for Rotterdam. Professor Moncrief will spend six months in travel and study in England and upon the continent.

In the absence of Associate Professor Moncrief, George Cross, Ph.D., '00, professor of church history in McMaster University, Toronto, is lecturing on church history in the Divinity School through the Spring Quarter.

Professor Ernest D. Burton, representing the University in its Oriental Educational Investigation, in China, has visited Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, and Peking. On February 2 Professor Burton made an address at Shanghai on the occasion of the dedication of a memorial tablet set up by the International Institute. The tablet was unveiled by the Viceroy, Tuan Fang. Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin joined Professor Burton at Shanghai February 2.

Professor Franklin Johnson, of the Department of Church History, contributes to the *Baptist Home Mission Monthly*, for March, an interesting sketch of his father under the title, "Some Recollections of Hezekiah Johnson." Hezekiah Johnson was a pioneer missionary to Oregon, going thither across the plains in 1845 with a train of sixty wagons drawn by oxen.

The Lincoln centenary recalls the fact that Professor Franklin Johnson was a delegate from Oregon to the Republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. After participating in the convention in Chicago, Dr. Johnson proceeded to Hamilton, New York, where he continued his studies.

ALUMNI NEWS

C. R. Eastman, D.B., '04, is pastor of the Baptist church at Vallejo, Cal., and is meeting with substantial success. This is a point of great importance because of the proximity of the large Navy Yard at Mare Island.

John M. Linden, D.B., '04, pastor of the Baptist church at Oregon City, Ore., is meeting with remarkable success, two hundred people having within the past few months united with that church.

H. B. Hazen, '05, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Centralia, Ill.

Robert Routledge, D.B., '06, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Huntington, Ind., has been appointed president of the Baptist Home Mission Society's College at El Cristo, Cuba.

Under the leadership of its pastor, W. D. Ward, D.B., '07, the Christian church of Rockford, Ill., has recently purchased a building site, and provided an attractive chapel building.

W. J. Peacock, D.B., '08, of Clinton, Ia., has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Mt. Car-

roll, Ill., and began his work there March 14.

Douglas C. Macintosh, a member of the Divinity School, 1905–8, fellow in Systematic Theology, 1905–7, and now professor in Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba, has been called to the professorship of Systematic Theology in the Divinity School of Yale University.

O. D. Briggs, '09, pastor at Dundee, Ill., was ordained to the ministry at Dundee, February 11, 1908.

Harris L. MacNeill, a member of the Divinity School since 1906, and fellow in New Testament literature, 1907–9, has been called to the professorship of theology in Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba, recently held by Douglas C. Macintosh.

Under the leadership of the pastor, Alonzo H. Arbaugh, of the Divinity School, the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement has secured a large lot at the corner of Seventieth and Laflin Sts., Chicago, and has erected a chapel.

Four Chicago alumni have recently resigned from the board of trustees of Wayland Academy, on account of their removing from Wisconsin: C. A. Hobbs, D.B., '71, R. M. Vaughan, D.B., '98, F. T. Galpin, D.B., '04, and John W. Hoag, D.B., '05.

Howard B. Woolston, D.B., '01, is taking graduate work at Columbia University.

Dr. C. A. Hobbs, D.B., '71, for the past twenty-five years pastor of the Baptist church of Delavan, Wis., has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Baptist church at Michigan City, Ind. Dr. Hobbs' long service at Delavan has been in every way notable.

Professor Charles R. Henderson, D.B., '73, sailed March 23 for Gibraltar. Dr. Henderson will spend six months in travel and investigation in Spain, France, Germany, and Switzerland, representing the University at the centenary celebration of the universities of Geneva and Leipzig.

Dr. R. E. Manning, Th.B., '74, for fourteen years past superintendent of the Baptist City Mission Society of Chicago, has resigned that position. Dr. Manning is highly esteemed by all concerned in this work and it is hoped he may be induced to reconsider his action.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Before June 1, 1909, we must add four hundred (400) names to our present subscription list. This is in strict accordance with the contract entered into last October.

Can we not look to each Alumnus to do his or her part in the building up and strengthening of the Association by helping us to obtain the necessary four hundred (400) subscribers?

Tell every Alumnus you know, who does not get the *Magazine*, to let you send in his order.

We shall record here faithfully each month the names of those Alumni who have sent in new subscribers and the number secured by each.

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NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

[News items for these columns should be sent to the class secretary-reporters, whose names are given at the head of the news from each class. Death notices and engagement and wedding announcements should be sent direct to the Editors.]

The following alumni are acting as class secretary-reporters for their respective years; other secretary-reporters are indicated in the following news columns. They will gladly receive information from any of their classmates for insertion in this department.

1862. George W. Thomas, 4039 Lake Ave.
1867. Wm. W. Everts, Roxbury, Mass.
1868. Henry A. Gardner, First National Bank Building.
1870. Charles R. Henderson, the University.
1872. Hervey Wistar Booth, 505 Monadnock Block.
1874. George Sutherland, Grand Island, Neb.
1875. Dr. John Ridlon, Chicago Savings Bank Building.
1876. Dr. John E. Rhodes, 100 State St.
1878. Eli B. Felsenthal, 100 Washington St.
1879. Edward B. Esher, 84 LaSalle St.
1880. Alfred E. Barr, 189 LaSalle St.
1881. George Warren Hall, 162 Washington St.
1882. Francis Humboldt Clark, 511–514, 112 Clark St.
1884. Lydia A. Dexter, 2920 Calumet Ave.
1885. David J. Lingle, the University.
1886. Lincoln M. Coy, Unity Building.
1893. Jesse Dismukes Burkes, Teachers Training School, Albany, N. Y.
1894. Warren P. Behan, 153 LaSalle St.
1895. Jennie K. Boomer, 6025 Monroe Ave.
1896. Mrs. Agnes Cook Gale, 5646 Kimbark Ave.; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, the University.

1897

Effie A. Gardner
36 Loomis Street

Mary Evelyn Lovejoy resides at South Royalton, Vt.

1898

Mrs. Charlotte Capen Eckhart
Kenilworth, Ill.

John Franklin Hagey
252 E. Sixty-third Place

Harold L. Axtell was married last June to Gertrude S. Bouton, '06, at Orange, Cal. Mr. Axtell is at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Roelof Janssen took his Doctor's examination in the department of Greek, Latin, Philosophy and Semitics at the University of Amsterdam this past semester. He has been pursuing his study in Germany, Scotland, and Holland. At present he resides at Zeeland, Mich.

1899

Joseph T. Allin
4805 Madison Avenue

Percy B. Eckhart
Fir t National Bank Building

Majorie Benton Cooke made her stage debut February 23 at the Illinois Theater in a programme of "song and story." She was assisted by Grace Nelson. Miss Cook gave several original monologues.

Alice Davis, A.M., '04, is studying social economy at Columbia University.

Arthur Jones is assistant professor of physics at Purdue University.

Alma de L. Le Duc is pursuing a course of study in Columbia University.

Minnie M. Paisley is teaching in the high school at Dinuba, Cal.

Anna L. Peterson teaches in the Omaha, Neb., high school. Her address is 712 Park Ave.

1900

Margarrt Maria Choate
Bartholamew-Clifton School, Cincinnati, O.

Charles S. Eaton
107 Dearborn Street

Margaret J. Calvin is taking graduate work in Columbia University.

Sarah F. Lindsay is a teacher in the high School of Mace, Idaho.

Erwin W. E. Roessler is taking a graduate course in languages at Columbia.

Howard Woodhead has announced his marriage for this month. He is affiliated with Butler College at Indianapolis, Ind.

1901

Arthur Eugene Bestor
5711 Kimbark Avenue

Allen L. Curtis is registered as a graduate student at Columbia.

Helen Gardner lives at 877 East Seventy-third St.

Ernest L. Talbert is professor of sociology and economics in Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

1902

L. Hazel Buck Ewing
Bloomington, Ill.

Fred. D. Bramhall
The University

Xenophon de Blumenthal Kalamatiano is with the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Aurelia Koch lives at Gandy, Neb.

Roxane E. Langellier is teaching French in the Morris High School, New York City.

John T. Lister, ex, is teaching in the normal school at Greeley, Colo.

Hedwig Loeb has moved to 5171 Michigan Ave.

Ludwig J. Marienburger, A.M., is with the Central Y. M. C. A. as principal of the department of languages.

Mary Morrison is assistant principal of the high school at Nooksack, Wash.

Florence I. Morrison lives at 701 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Walter K. Smart is assistant professor of English at Armour Institute. He lives at 1039 E. Fifty-fourth St.

Helen M. Walker instructs in German in the high school at Clinton, Ia.

Bertha E. Ward is at her home in Hatteisburg, Miss.

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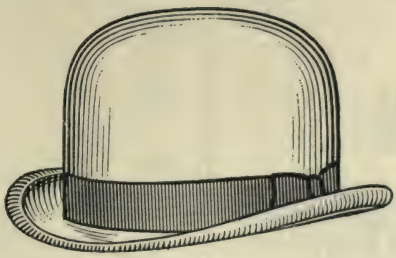

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With a reputation second to none.

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With superiority of quality and finish to warrant the extra dollar	Imported feather-weight Derbies as light as ordinary ounce crushers

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6309 MADISON AVENUE

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Chicago

Phone Hyde Park 3760

Thos. Stenhouse
Grocery and Market

550-552 East Fifty-Fifth Street

Chicago

M4

Class News continued from page 2

1903
EARLE B. BABCOCK
The University

Louise C. Doefer is teaching in the high school at Canton, Ohio. She lives at 1210 Lawrence Ave.

Frank W. De Wolf is assistant state geologist of Illinois and resides at Urbana, Ill.

Eli P. Gale lives at 786 Central Park Ave.

Merle Marine lives at Mt. Vernon, Ia.

Ralph Merriam is taking a course in the Law School. He lives at 454 E. Sixtieth St.

Della Gandy, Ph.M., is teaching language in the high school at Riverside, Cal.

Alfred D. Radley is taking a course in the Harvard Law School.

Alice A. Reiterman is teaching mathematics in the township high school at De Kalb, Ill.

James C. Smith is nearing the end of his second years' work in the mathematics department of the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa.

Arthur G. Thomas is in the Columbia University Law School.

Frida Von Unwerth is registered in the language department at Columbia.

1904
MARIE EVELYN THOMPSON
Surf Street and Evanston Avenue
THEODORE B. HINCKLEY
The University

George D. Berkhoff is instructor of mathematics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Julien L. Brode has been appointed by the government as special agent to investigate foreign markets for cottonseed products. He will proceed at once to Washington to receive instructions from Secretary Strauss and will then sail for Europe. Since the time he left the University, Mr. Brode has been connected with his father in the cottonseed products business.

Frank B. Hutchinson has taken the position of sporting editor of the Associated Press of Chicago. For the past three years he has been connected with the Inter-Ocean as sporting editor.

Raymond R. Kelly is professor of history at Onachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Simon H. Williams is registered in the graduate school at Columbia University.

Charles D. Berta is in the bonding business in Cleveland, Ohio.

1905
HELEN A. FREEMAN
5760 Woodlawn Avenue
CLYDE A. BLAIR
Clearmont, Wyo.

Alice B. Briggs lives at 255 Ashland Boul.

Minnie M. Dunwell lives at 226 Ashland Boulevard and teaches in the Albert G. Lane Technical High School.

Helena Gavins is in charge of the English department at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.

Continued on advertising page 6

R.V. Braiden, Ex.'10

Commutation Tickets
$3.50 for $3.00

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Open Until 1 A.M.

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Short Orders a Specialty

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shows its appreciation of your patronage by the elegant service it offers you in return—

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Will find Restaurants on two floors
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FINEST ORCHESTRA IN THE CITY

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Near Board of Trade
CHICAGO

Probably the largest firm of this kind in the world, viz.: exclusively Heating Apparatus, Steam and Hot Water that Heats.

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Class News continued from page 4

Anne I. Gibney is teaching in the high school at Franklin, La.

Ruth E. Graves, 5852 Rosalie Ct., is in the editorial department of Rand, McNally & Co.

Katherine M. Howell is teaching science in the high school at Bushnell, Ill.

William G. Mathews has a position with the *Kansas City Star*, Kansas City, Kan.

Nellie E. Merriam lives at 6153 Lexington Ave.

Katherine M. Moran is studying psychology and sociology at Columbia.

G. F. Reynolds is with the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

Ada E. Roadifer lives at 1246 Oakdale Ave., Chicago.

1906
HELEN RONEY
Fullerton Place, Waterloo, Iowa
F. R. BAIRD
Omaha, Neb.

Frank R. Adams, ex, and Will Hough, ex, have produced a new musical comedy, "The Prince of Tonight." The play is being staged at the Princess Theater. The two authors recently left Chicago for Coronado Beach, Cal.

Clara C. Boeke has moved to Kinnear, Wyo.

Ellen M. Clark is teaching history in the high school at South Haven, Mich.

Mary L. Dement is teaching science in the high school at Kenilworth, Ill.

Paul H. Dodge is teaching in Colorado College at Colorado City, Colo.

Irene V. Engle is teacher in the high school at Morgan Park, Ill.

Burton P. Gale has moved to 786 Central Park Avenue.

Luise Haessler is taking graduate work at Columbia University.

Frank E. Knowles, ex, lives at Norman, Okla.

James D. Magee, A.M., lives at 109 S. Juliette Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

Elizabeth I. Matheny is teaching in La Porte, Ind.

Isabelle O. Oakey is a teacher in Lake View High School. Her address is The Brewster, 1886 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago.

Lydia M. Olson resides at 239 West Hewitt St., Marquette, Mich.

Alice M. Porter is teaching in the high school at Little Falls, Minn.

Helen M. Post is superintendent of the schools at West Lebanon, Ind.

Lena A. Schaefer is a teacher in the Franklin, O., high school.

Elizabeth W. Robertson is instructor of drawing and manual training at the State Normal School at Duluth, Minn.

Lucille Rochlitz is teaching in the high school at Belvidere, Ill.

Clara G. Seymour is teaching in the South Division High School, Milwaukee, Wis.

Continued on advertising page 8

Hotel Maroon

Corner Fifty-eighth Street and Drexel Avenue

Under New Management. House has been entirely renovated, repapered, and repainted. New lunch counter installed. First-class accommodations at reasonable rates,—a trial is convincing. Tickets $3.50 for $3.00. All service à la Carte. Open 6:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M., and 5 to 8 P.M.

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PRESENT THEIR SIXTH ANNUAL PLAY

The Lyrical Liar

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MAY 13-14-15

Tickets on Sale at Information Office

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Branches: Chicago, London

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WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.

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Advance Styles, 1909

One of our Creations, Special to U. of C. Students and Graduates

only. We will make to your measure a suit tailored to your particular figure at the extraordinary low price of $30.

We make you the most remarkable offer ever given by a high class Ladies' Tailoring Establishment. We have the best and most skilful tailors for making Ladies' Tailored Suits. We have never made suits of such high class materials for less than $50.00 and you may order your new Spring Suit, of almost any kind of material and save just $20.00.

Unity Skirt Company

Ladies' Tailors

506-508 Republic Building, 209 State Street
Telephone Harrison 1612 CHICAGO

M 3

Class News continued from page 6

Howard F. Taylor, A.M., teaches in the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind.

1907

EDITH B. TERRY
6044 Jefferson Avenue
W. E. WRATHER
Care Gulf Pipe Line, Beaumont, Tex.

Flora D. Adams is taking work at Columbia University.

Paul R. Gray is cashier of a bank at Verona, Wis.

Wellington D. Jones has been made a member of the Faculty of the University. He will teach a course in physical geography in the Spring Quarter.

Geraldine R. Lermit is teaching at Ascham Hall. She lives at 5146 Jefferson Ave.

Clara L. Little teaches in the Denver public schools. She lives at 2249 Marion St., Denver, Colo.

George F. Lussky is on the faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Wilfrid K. McPartlin is teaching in Michigan City, Ind.

R. Eddy Mathews, has recently closed a contract with the Ford Motor Car Co., for their agency at Marquette, Mich.

Adolph P. Peirrot is on the faculty of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. He is instructor in public speaking.

Lenerl Pansie Morehouse, now Mrs. Arthur D. Howard, lives at 4229 12th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Dudley H. Miles, A.M., is assistant professor of English in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.

George J. Miller is instructor in University High. He lives at 5613 Kimbark Ave.

1908

ELEANOR C. DAY
6110 Kimbark Avenue

Olga Vandráček is now teaching commercial courses in the LaSalle Peru township high school.

Ada Louise Weckel, S. M., teaches science in the Central High School of St. Louis, Mo.

Ida M. Waters teaches grade work in the Grand Rapids, Mich., schools.

Paul White is head of the athletic department of the State Normal of Maryville, Mo.

Lela M. Wright is an instructor in German and English in the high school of Hot Springs, Ark. Miss Wright may be addressed care Supt. F. W. Miller, Box 63, in that city.

1909

Virginia Ketcham is teaching in the Indianapolis grammar schools.

Frances L. Matthews, ex-'09, is author of a book, recently published, entitled, *A Substitute Wedding Journey*. Miss Matthews is at present traveling with her father in the Orient.

Ned A. Merriam, ex, is director of athletics at the Texas Agricultural College, College Station, Texas.

Continued on advertising page 10

Northwestern University Dental School

This school offers exceptional advantages to young men and women of education for the study of dentistry. While great attention is paid to the teaching of technic and theory, practical instruction to develop operative skill and dexterity, and quick diagnostic judgment is not overlooked. The graduates of this school are admitted to examination for practice in every state.

The Faculty is Composed of a Large Staff of Experienced Teachers

The equipment and apparatus of the school are especially designed for the successful teaching of modern dentistry. Its large clinic rooms for operative and prosthetic dentistry are unequaled anywhere. The opportunities offered students for special preparation to enter independent practice are not exceeded by any other school.

Advance students are permitted to remain in school under clinical instruction during the months intervening between the regular annual courses, the great clinics being open continuously the year around.

The school year covers thirty-two weeks of six days in each of actual teaching. The next annual session begins October 5, 1909.

For further information address

SECRETARY OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL
Department F
Northwestern University Building
87 Lake Street, Chicago

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BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN

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Private Dancing Academy

***Rooms* 536-538 Athenaeum Bldg.**
26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

School of Acting

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Waltz, Two-Step, Reverse and Graceful Leading Guaranteed

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IF YOUR DEALER WILL NOT SUPPLY YOU

Send Us 40 cts. for this new size, 1⅔ oz. can of Spilman Mixture—the best tobacco you ever smoked. Absolutely pure, natural flavor. Carefully blended by hand, one pound at a time.

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SMOKING TOBACCO
Without a bite or a regret

Contains no artificial flavor or glycerine. Most tobaccos do.
1⅔ oz., 40c.; 3⅓ oz., 75c.; ½ lb., $1.65; 1 lb., $3.30 prepaid
At most first-class tobacco stores

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We carry the largest and best assortment of Drug Merchandise in the city. Our prices are the lowest. We invite your inspection

Central Drug Company

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Class News continued from page 8

J. J. O'Conner, ex, has a position with the Bureau of Charities.

Marion G. Peabody, ex, who is now Mrs. Fred Parker, resides at 6146 Jackson Park Ave.

Paul Whittier Pinkerton, ex, lives at 1023 East Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. He is a fruit farmer and also attends the University of Denver.

Paul Princell, ex, vice-president of his class, and captain of the polo team, is now at Yale University.

Mabel Raichlen, ex, is doing graduate work at Columbia University. She lives at 50 Morningside Ave., West, New York City.

Howard F. Shepherd, ex, is in the employ of the United States Reclamation Service on the Garden City, Kansas, project.

Lucy E. Smith, ex, is an instructor at Mary Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

1910

Helen Gunsaulus, ex, is at present traveling in Europe.

Inez Jackson, ex, is attending Wells College this year.

Wilma Robbins, ex, is living in Los Angeles, Cal.

R. H. Shultz, ex, has taken a position with Hammer & McDonald, attorneys-at-law in this city.

Melville J. Thomas, ex, is engaged with the engineering corps in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation, Gary, Ind.

1911

Earle Berry has written a comedy which is to be given a hearing by Henry W. Savage.

Sydney Gardiner, ex, is with Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 181 LaSalle St.

Mina Sedgwick, ex, is attending the University of Louisiana.

ENGAGEMENTS

Ex-'10. Helen Mildred Bright to Frederick H. Bengel. Miss Bright lives at 6515 Harvard Ave.

Ex-'10. Henry Ullmann, son of Wm. B. Ullmann, 4932 Lake Ave., to Miss Helen Luscombe, of Woods Hole, Mass.

'98. Cecil Page to Daisy Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton Bell, 4037 Drexel Boul.

MARRIAGES

'00. Bertha Barnet was married on December 4, 1908, at the home of her mother in Chicago, to Dr. G. W. Beach, of Binghamton, N. Y.

DEATHS

'76. Charles J. Roney died at Los Angeles, Cal., Tuesday, February 2, aged 60 years. At one time he was secretary of the Western Society of Engineers in Chicago. He

Continued on advertising page 12

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Hyde Park 1345

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THE WOOLRY

Phone West 1795 393 OGDEN AVE., CHICAGO

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Class News continued from page 10

was a brother of William R. Roney, of New York, Frank B. Roney, of Los Angeles, Henry B. Roney, organist and concert manager of Chicago, and the late Thomas C. Roney, former dean of Armour Institute.

LITERARY NOTES

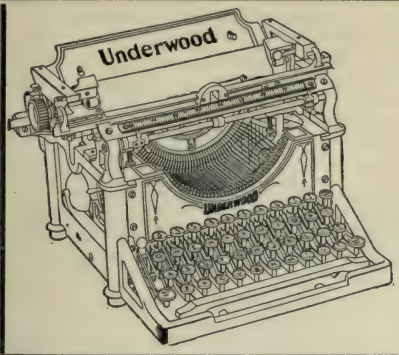
PERSONALITY IN EDUCATION

In the course of twenty years' experience in teaching at a boys school a master gains much valuable information based, not on theory, but on actual observation. For that reason *Personality in Education,* by Mr. James P. Conover, master in St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., has many suggestions to offer to the teacher and to those interested in the growing boy. He follows the development of the child in its best years and brings as testimony the results he secured in the classroom, showing by concrete examples how the best that was in the boy was brought out. Mr. Conover's plea is for personality. Teaching he regards as a great and noble profession. "Nothing is so fine in this world as human life," he says, "so it may well be said that of all professions none is so fine as that which has for its object the proper training and development of that life, and no man may look with such confidence as the teacher for the high reward." This attitude toward his profession pervades the entire book. Mr. Conover feels that the teacher must first of all be whole, else he cannot instill character into the lives of others. True leadership, he feels, can come only to the strong, attractive, disciplined, and humble-minded, who never allow their pupils to lose sight of the ideals of life. The leader must go before in all things that make a man, he says, not only in striking points of personal character and good manners, but also in habits that conduce to bodily health and good temper, as well as in habits of study and scholarship.

The author believes emphatically that religion begins and ends in the teacher. The child must feel that the teacher is sincere in his worship. There can be no true religion where the daily life of the school is not so ordered as to teach truth, good-fellowship, and respect for authority.

Mr. Conover's chapters on school discipline, class work, and examinations speak for a better understanding of the scholar by the man. The teacher must be humble, just, and ever ready to welcome any opening that will bring him nearer to the hearts of his charges. He plans his disciplinary measures with the idea of bringing out the better nature of the child. His control of a schoolroom is based on kindness. The author regards a reference to authority on the part of the teacher as a display of personal weakness, used only

Continued on advertising page 14



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Terms

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Class News continued from page 12

as a last resort. The teacher who studies each individual case, just as the doctor, and learns how to treat it, thereby proves his fitness for his profession.

Personality in Education should prove a valuable guide not alone to the teaching profession but to all interested in the development of the child. It is issued by Moffatt, Yard & Company, of New York.

NEW PRESS PUBLICATIONS

Announcement is made by the University of Chicago Press that a new service book for the Sunday school entitled *Scripture and Song in Worship*, arranged by Francis Wayland Shepardson and Lester Bartlett Jones, will be issued this fall. A recent volume of 398 pages, *The Teaching of Jesus about the Future*, by Henry Burton Sharman, endeavors to examine all utterances of Jesus about the future which lay beyond the time of his death, as reported in the Synoptic Gospels. The appearance of *Studies in the First Book of Samuel*, by Herbert Lockwood Willett calls attention not only to this book, but to the series of which it is a part, the Constructive Bible Studies, which were conceived by President William Rainey Harper and his colleague, Professor Ernest DeWitt Burton, and which have been edited by Dr. Burton since the death of President Harper.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Personality in Education. By James B. Conover, master in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Moffat, Yard & Company, New York. 265 pp. $1.25 net.

Studies in the First Book of Samuel. By Herbert Lockwood Willett. (Constructive Bible Studies, Secondary Series.) The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 305 pp., illus. $1.50 postpaid.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Botanical Gazette (February, 1909). "Vascular Anatomy of the Seedling of Microcycas Calocoma," by Helen Angela Dorety, Ph.M., '07.

Elementary School Teacher (March, 1909). Book reviews by Bertha Payne, '07, George J. Miller, '07, and Jessie E. Black, '08.

Journal of Political Economy (March 1909). Review of Cole's *Accounts, Their Construction and Interpretation*, by Trevor Arnett, '98.

School Review (March, 1909). "The Teaching of Agriculture in the High School," by Frederick M. Giles, '98; Reviews by Irving Elgar Miller, A.M., '02, and James Fleming Hosic, Ph.B., '01, Ph.M., '02.

The World To-Day (March, 1909). "Anti-Japanese Legislation," by Samuel MacClintock, '96.

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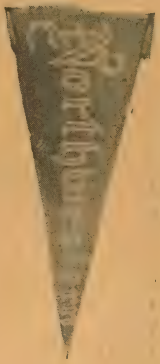

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THE W. C. KERN CO., Proprietors

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Old and Rare Books *Monthly Bulletin*

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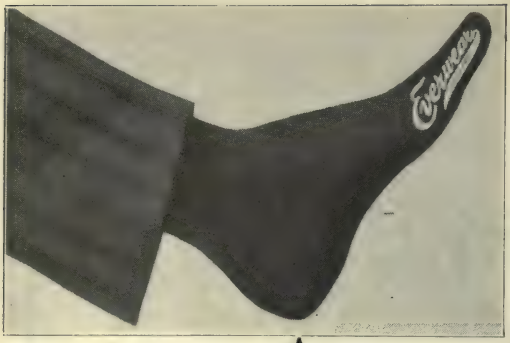

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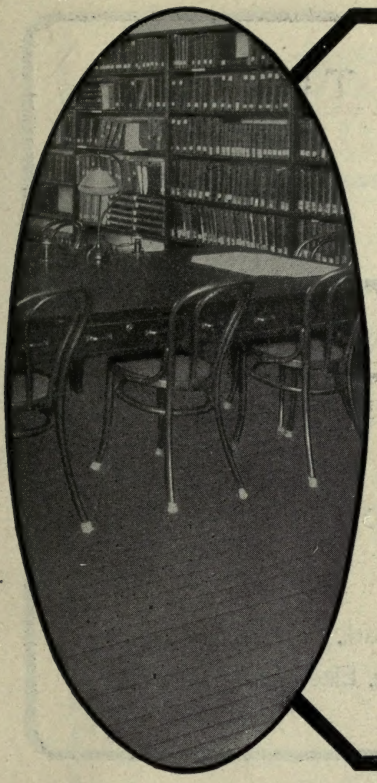

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